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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 14, 1960/Chaitra, 25, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Steel Production in Ordnance Factories

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*1481 **Shri B. Das Gupta:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 452 on the 1st December, 1959 and state whether Government have considered the proposals for balancing and modernising the capacity of Ordnance Factories for steel making?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The proposals for balancing and modernising the capacity of Ordnance Factories for steel making are under active consideration.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know how long will it take to consider the whole thing and when a decision will be arrived at?

Shri Krishna Menon: This is a progressive process. There has been augmentation of capacity in Calcutta and further augmentation is in the process of taking place. I am afraid, to give the figures in connection with this would not be safe. Also, the plant at Kanpur is about 19 years old. The modernisation of that plant also is under consideration. I cannot give any exact time. It is a matter of priority because we are short of materials.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a question asked on an earlier occasion the hon. Deputy Minister said that during the first month of the calendar year 1959 the total production at Ishapore of steel ingots was 23,000 tons which was 10 per cent. of the target. May I know what is the target and what will be the achievement during 1960?

Shri Krishna Menon: There has been an increase of 9,000 tons at Ishapore last year and another 15,000 tons just now. The target will depend upon how much Kanpur can produce and whether the users concerned would consider it safe to reveal the figures.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know what is the annual requirement of this steel in the ordnance factories and how much is imported from outside and what is the percentage?

Shri Krishna Menon: I am sorry I cannot give the figures. It would not be safe to disclose it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what is the installed capacity of steel making in the ordnance factories and what kinds of steel can the machinery which are installed in the ordnance factories manufacture?

Shri Krishna Menon: The ordnance factories do not make ordinary steel. They are concerned with steel that cannot be obtained from other sources or from the trade generally. These are alloyed and special steels of which some of the figures I cannot disclose. To give the total requirements would be disclosing the size of our requirements.

Shri Tangamani: The present capacity at Ishapore is 60 tons per day. May I know whether it is working at full capacity now?

Shri Krishna Menon: I am not prepared to accept that figure.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if some of these special kinds of steel which are manufactured in the ordnance factories are being imported at present and if so, what is the value of the imported steel for these factories?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir. Some are imported. I have not got the figures item-wise. Again, if I give the figures then you will almost know what is required.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the position with regard to the 30 ton open hearth furnace which is likely to be installed at Kanpur and whether it is likely to be installed during the next year?

Shri Krishna Menon: This 30 ton hearth furnace is not at Kanpur. It is at Ishapore. It is expected that the furnace will go into production early next year.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know in how many years our ordnance factories will become self-sufficient in the requirements of steel?

Shri Krishna Menon: Depending upon the pace with which modernisation takes place it could be, say, in another two or three years provided our requirements in the meanwhile do not increase. . .

Amalgamation of Collieries

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*1482. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made as to the amalgamation of uneconomic coal mines;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress is very slow; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to expedite the amalgamation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Twenty-five proposals for voluntary amalgamation, involving 48 collieries, have been approved by the Committee set up for the purpose. Legislation for compulsory amalgamation is also in an advanced stage of consideration by Government.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know how many collieries have so far been amalgamated voluntarily?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: We have received 74 proposals from the owners of the collieries and we have also received 70 suggestions. Out of these 11 proposals for voluntary amalgamation involving 19 collieries have been implemented.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether it is done purely on a voluntary basis?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: At present it is done purely on a voluntary basis.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Every time we raise this question about legislation we are told that it is in the advanced stage and this has been going on for the last two or three years. May I know when actually a firm decision will be taken with regard to the introduction of the Bill in the House?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I am sorry I cannot give a firm date because the matter is such that we have to weigh production against this ideal state where larger number of small collieries are amalgamated and at the moment we attach greater emphasis on production and we have been advised that hasty legislation is bound to affect production.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Committee recommended that the legislation should be undertaken. If we could not make any headway then where is the question of examining it again?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is accepted in principle that there should be legislation. But at the moment when there is pressure with regard to coal production the advice that we have received is that pushing ahead with the legislation at the moment will affect production for the time being and we attach importance to production particularly at this stage.

Shri Kasliwal: The Parliamentary Secretary to the hon. Minister in answer to a question said that these collieries which are working on an uneconomic basis are all in the private sector. May I know, in that case, why the Government have not thought of taking over these collieries and running them in the public sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Those are generally very small units and I do not think that the Government have accepted that as a principle that anything that runs in an uneconomic manner should be taken over by Government.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : ये जो दरख्वास्तें इस सम्बन्ध में आई हैं, वे किन किन राज्यों से आई हैं और अब तक जो काम हुआ है, वह कहां कहां हुआ है ?

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : यह बिहार और बंगाल की कालियरीज की एमलगमेशन का सवाल है। वहां काम हो रहा है और वहां से ही दरख्वास्तें आई हैं ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is a fact that the collieries which come under the scheme of amalgamation produce only 20 per cent. of the total production of coal?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Between 7 to 8 million tons. That is the total capacity.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Why is legislation being postponed because pressure is there on production?

Sardar Swaran Singh: 7 to 8 million tons out of our total production in the year, of about 47 million tons, is quite a sizable part.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member cannot go on asking questions one after the other. If he wants to force the Government to adopt a particular measure, let him bring forward a resolution. If it is accepted by the House then only it can be done.

Shri Kasliwal: Is it not a fact that it is the accepted policy of the Government not to permit the private sector henceforth to work in additional collieries except those which they already have?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is what is contained in the policy decisions which have been announced from time to time. They can work only in contiguous areas. In absolutely new areas no permission is being granted unless it is situated in an outlying area and the local requirements warrant the giving of sanction to a private party.

Tagore Centenary

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*1483. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shrimati Minimata:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 103, on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in finalisation of the scheme for celebration of the Tagore Centenary next year in India and abroad;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether he held any meetings in recent months in Delhi and Calcutta in this connection; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Meetings have been held to co-ordinate the activities of the different organisations and Ministries, and to consider further steps for the programme of the Centenary Celebrations. State Governments are concerned with the progress of their own programmes.

(c) and (d). Yes. Sir. The present schemes were reviewed and future plans were considered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I read in a statement that so far as Calcutta is concerned only Rs. 1,000 and odd were collected for the Centenary and out of those Rs. 1,000 and odd, Rs. 1,000 had been donated by the Governor of West Bengal. What efforts are being made to get voluntary contributions from the public for the Tagore Centenary or is the Government going to foot the entire bill?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, Sir. Efforts are being made to collect funds from all sources. I am happy to say that on the whole the response has been favourable. The present indications are that we may be able to collect up to about Rs. 50 lakhs. Our target is about a crore of rupees and about Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs have already been firmly promised. In addition, I may say that so far as the State Governments are concerned I do not know about the progress in each particular State but we expect to have a report when the next meeting of the Centenary Committee is held in the last week of this month.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Centenary Committee has been working through sub-committees and I am told that there are a large number of sub-committees. What are those sub-committees and what is being done to co-ordinate the activities of those sub-committes?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I just now told the hon. Member that there is a Central Centenary Committee with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman That committee co-ordinates the activities so far as India is concerned. Every State has its own committee. So far as the Central committee is concerned, there are not many sub-committees, and we have set up a small co-ordinating committee here in the Centre with the Secretaries of the three Akademies, the Secretary of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations and representatives of one or two other Ministries. The work is well in hand.

Dr. Samantsinhar: The late revolutionary leader, Shri Rash Bihari Bose wrote about the late Shri Rabindranath Tagore in Japanese language. Do the Government propose to do something in this regard in Japan in that language?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Obviously, we cannot do anything in Japan, but I may inform the hon. Member that there is a committee which has been set up in Japan itself and they are taking action in the matter of the Centenary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question the hon. Minister stated that the items for the Centenary celebrations are at various stages and chief of them are publication of Tagore's works, construction of theatres in State Capitals and organisation of exhibitions etc. What progress has been made in the direction of publication and establishment of theatres in various State Capitals?

Shri Humayun Kabir: So far as the publication programme is concerned, that is really the most important item of the programme and that is going ahead. A number of volumes have been published. Others are complete and are about to be sent to the press. We expect that by May, 1961 a major part of the publication programme will have been completed. But obviously this will be a continuing programme. It will not come to an end definitely on the 7th May, 1961. So

far as the theatres are concerned, we have already received acceptance in principle from every State Government. Nine State Governments have also sent their proposals. We are offering them assistance on a regular basis. We are also taking steps for the production of albums and also of a portfolio of Tagore's paintings. In addition, there will be performance of dramas of Tagore both by professional and amateur parties. For this also steps are being taken.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any steps have been taken to celebrate the occasion by publishing Tagore's works in foreign languages other than English and whether any foreign cultural institutions have evinced interest in such publications?

Shri Humayun Kabir: So far as our own publication programme is concerned, that is mainly in Indian languages. We are bringing out one or two volumes in English. A number of organisations in other countries have evinced interest. They are bringing out translations and we are cooperating with them to the extent possible.

सेठ गोविंद दास : जहां तक विदेशों का सम्बन्ध है अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जापान में एक समिति बनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि और किन किन देशों में बनी हैं ? और जहां तक प्रकाशन का सम्बन्ध है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन भारतीय भाषाओं में इस साहित्य का प्रकाशन हो रहा है ?

श्री हुमायूं कबिर : समिति के बारे में दो मुल्कों से खबर मिली है, एक जापान से और दूसरे अमरीका से। लेकिन समिति के अलावा भी यू० एस० एस० आर० में काफी इंतिजाम हो रहा है, इटली में बहुत भारी इंतिजाम हो रहा है, जर्मनी में इंतजाम हो रहा है। मुझे यह खबर भी मिली है कि फ्रांस और इंगलैंड में भी कुछ उनका करने का इरादा है ।

जहां तक दूसरे सवाल का सबन्ध है भारतीय भाषाओं का, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी भारतीय भाषायें हैं, उन म से हर एक में इसके अनुवाद का इंतिजाम हो रहा है ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether all the attempts will be confined to dance, drama and theatre or whether some attempts will be made to preach to the people the philosophy of life and the ideals of humanity that Tagore preached and lived in his own life?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would respectfully submit that the hon. Member was not listening to me because only a few minutes ago I said that the major part of the programme is publication of his work. Tagore gave his message to the world through his writings. We are arranging that there are publications of all his important writings in all Indian languages and also in a number of other languages.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I am sorry the hon. Minister has not followed me in what I stated. I wanted to know whether any attempt will be made to preach to the people the ideals which Tagore lived in his own life and which he himself preached.

Shri Humayun Kabir: His life was his message and his writings carry that message.

Report of the Sanskrit Commission

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*1484. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 172 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether comments on the recommendations contained in the Re-

port of the Sanskrit Commission have since been received from all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations;

(b) if so, whether they have been considered; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir. Comments are still awaited from some State Governments.

(b) Comments already received are being examined.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

In view of the fact that several proposals made by the Sanskrit Commission for the cultivation and promotion of Sanskrit presuppose constant attention, co-ordination and direction from the Centre, the Central Sanskrit Board has been set up with a view to advising the Government of India on matters relating to propagation and development of Sanskrit.

2. On the advice of the Central Sanskrit Board a scheme is being worked out for the establishment of a Central Sanskrit Institute.

3. The Central Sanskrit Board has approved a scheme for the award of research scholarships to the products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathsalas.

4. Details of a scheme for printing of popular Sanskrit Books and out-of-print works are being worked out.

5. A scheme for giving financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations/ Institutions working in the field of Sanskrit has been formulated.

6. On the advice of the Central Sanskrit Board adequate grants are proposed to be given to deserving Sanskrit journals.

7. A scheme of publication of standard modern primers and other text-books to make teaching of Sanskrit easy is being taken up.

8. A scheme is being formulated with a view to giving adequate assistance to the Gurukulas for their development and improvement.

9. A Special Officer (Sanskrit) has been appointed in the Ministry of Education for looking after the work relating to development and propagation of Sanskrit.

10. The State Governments are being requested to encourage the study of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools by helping the implementation of the composite course (with a classical language) permissible under the "Three Language Formula".

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether any financial assistance has been given to any voluntary organisation?

Dr. Keskar: No particular positive step has yet been taken. As I said, the policy will be formulated only after all the comments of the State Governments have been studied.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिन प्रान्तों अथवा क्षेत्रों की मातृभाषा हिन्दी है, वहां पर संस्कृत को अनिवार्य विषय बना देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के मार्ग में क्या कठिनाई है ?

डा० केसकर : इस सम्बन्ध में आगे कोई कदम उसी समय उठाया जायेगा जब सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के विचार हमारे पास आ जायेंगे और उन सब को हम विचारपूर्वक देख चुकेंगे । तभी इसके बारे में कोई निश्चय देंगे । यह जो सुझाव आपने किया है, इस पर भी उस समय विचार किया जायेगा ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the University of Calcutta has put Sanskrit in the first place in the three language formula which they have sent to the Government of India and whether the University of Calcutta has also recommended that Sanskrit be adopted as an additional official language?

Dr. Keskar: That might be so. I am not aware of it, but it is quite possible that that is so.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: Paragraph 7 of the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House reads thus:

> "A scheme of publication of standard modern primers and other text-books to make teaching of Sanskrit easy is being taken up."

May I know how long it will take to have these standard books, and whether they will be made compulsory in all the States?

Dr. Keskar: This scheme of publishing text-books which are mentioned here will only be finally taken up, after the whole scheme has been finalised. At present, only a broad scheme is being prepared, only when all the comments of the State Governments are received, the question will be taken up more definitely.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In the statement that has been placed on the Table of the House, nothing is mentioned about the recommendation of the commission regarding the establishment of the Sanskrit University. May I know whether any final decision has been taken by Government regarding the establishment of such university, and if so, whether a proposal has been received for the establishment of a Sanskrit University at Kaladi, the birth-place of Sankaracharya?

Dr. Keskar: No decision has yet been taken regarding the question of setting up the Sanskrit University.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली अपने आप में एक पूर्ण शिक्षा प्रणाली है उस को प्रोत्साहन और सहयोग देने के सम्बन्ध में आपने अपने वक्तव्य में निर्देश दिया है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह योजना कब तक पूर्ण हो जायेगी ?

डा० केसकर : माननीय सदस्य इस बात को समझ लेंगे कि जितनी स्कीमें थीं, जिन का उल्लेख यहां किया गया है, सब के नक्शे तैयार हैं । परन्तु जब तक सब यूनिवर्सिटीज और सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से हम को उन के विचार और उन के सुझाव नहीं मिलते तब तक उन को पूर्ण रूप दे देना उचित नहीं होगा । एक स्कीम तैयार है इस समय लेकिन उन सुझावों को पाने के बाद ही हम उसे फाइनल रूप देंगे ।

चांदनी चौक में स्मारक

*१४८६. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री:** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चांदनी चौक में घंटाघर के स्थान पर कोई अन्य स्मारक बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के नागरिकों ने उपरोक्त स्थान पर स्वर्गीय स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस विषय में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). सार्वदेशिक आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा से प्रस्ताव मिला था और राजधानी में उपयुक्त स्थानों पर स्मारक प्रस्थापन की परामर्शदात्री समिति के सामने रखा गया था । घंटाघर का प्रस्तावित स्थान यातायात को दृष्टि में रखते हुये स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द की प्रतिमा के प्रस्थापन के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया । इसके अतिरिक्त प्रस्ताव के लिये अपेक्षित धन प्रदान नहीं किया गया था ।

[(a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The proposal was received from the Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha and was placed before the Advisory Committee on the installation of Statues at suitable places in the Capital. The proposed site at Clock Tower was not considered appropriate for the installation of

the statue of Swami Shradhanand from the point of view of traffic. Besides the proposal was not supported by offer of necessary finance.]

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री: दिल्ली के पुरान घंटाघर के स्थान पर स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन के समय स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द जी के साथ ब्रिटिश पुलिस का वीभत्स व्यवहार एक एतिहासिक घटना है, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि एसा नहीं किय जा सकता कि उन की स्टेचू के लिय अपेक्षाकृत बड़े स्थान को घेरने के थोड़े से स्थान पर स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द का स्टेचू स्थापित कर दिया जाये ताकि उन का स्मारक एक अमर रूप धारण कर सके ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : इस बात के लिये जो कमेटी खास तौर पर नियत है उस का मत है कि यह स्टैचू कायम नहीं हो सकती ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब घंटाघर वहां पर पहले बना हुआ था उस समय यातायात में कोई असुवधा थी यदि नहीं तो आगे स्टेचू बनने पर कैसे होगी ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : असुविधा थी या नहीं थी, यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता । असुविधा तो शायद तब भी रही होगी, मगर जो चीज दूसरी जगह हो सके, उस को ऐसी जगह पर करना जिस से कि असुविधा बढ़े, यह किसी के लिये लाभदायक नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो स्थान स्मृति की दृष्टि से या ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से महत्व रखता है, अगर उसी स्थान पर स्मारक बना दिया जाये तो इस में सरकार को क्या हर्ज है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : जो कमेटी इस के लिये नियत है, उस की राय है कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसी चांदनी चौक में, इसी स्थान के समीप लार्ड हार्डिंग बम केस हुआ था और उस में षडयंत्र केस भी हुआ था, कुछ लोगों को फांसी की सजा हुई थी । तो क्या उन महान वीरों की स्मृति के सम्बन्ध में कोई स्मारक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : यहां शायद इस बात का एक प्रस्ताव है कि एक मोर्टर्स कालम कहीं पर बनाया जाये । तो उस में सभी मार्टर्स आ जायेंगे ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The hon. Minister has stated just now that the proposal for a statue of Swami Shradhanand has not been supported by offer of finance. Would he accept the proposal if finance is offered?

Shri G. B. Pant: The proposal would then be considered, and some other suitable place would be found for it; attempt will be made at least to find a suitable place.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Is not the particular place where the late Swamiji bared his breast before the British bayonets a suitable place for his memorial?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not know, because traffic etc. do not yield place to memorials, even of the most distinguished patriots. They have to be erected with due regard for the convenience of the living masses.

SUNFED

*1487. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of existing participation of India in the affairs of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development;

(b) whether any work has been undertaken in India under the auspices of the Fund; and

(c) if so, the nature of the work undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) India is a

member for three years of the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund, which started functioning from 1-1-1959. The Fund is composed of voluntary contributions. India contributed the rupee equivalent of $ 500,000·00 during the year 1959, and for 1960, has pleadged the rupee equivalent of $ 1,975,000·00.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Fund under its 1959 programme has agreed to assist in the establishment of the following four Indian projects upto $ 4,004,850 in foreign exchange:

(1) Power Engineering Research Organisation, Bhopal and Bangalore,

(2) Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur,

(3) Central (Instructors) Training Institute, Calcutta, and

(4) Three Regional Labour Institutes at Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras.

The programme for 1960 is still under the consideration of the authorities of the Fund.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know how many other nations are participating in this fund, and what their number is?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All the Member-Nations of the United Nations. As far the members of the Governing Council, there are eighteen members of the Governing Council, including India.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know how this fund functions, whether loan is given from this fund, or assistance is also given?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is grant, and not loan.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the funds granted can be utilised in whichever country India chooses to utilise them, or the funds are to be utilised in any particular country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Which fund?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The grants made from this fund, for instance, for the particular institutions mentioned by the hon. Minister in the main answer.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member is referring to the grants for these four projects that I have mentioned. The procedure is that the Special Fund entrusts the management of these research organisations or other training institutes to one of the specialised agencies of the United Nations. For example, out of these four projects, in the case of the Power Engineering Research Organisation, and the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, so far as the fund is concerned, the agency will be the UNESCO, and the CSIR so far as the Government of India are concerned whereas in the case of the other two institutes, it will be the ILO, so far as the fund is concerned, and the administrative Ministry will be the Labour Ministry so far as our country is concerned.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any specific fund has been earmarked for India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that for the year 1959. I gave the amount as well as the projects.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the number of projects that have been sponsored in 1960?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is too premature for me to say that, because unless it is finalised, I cannot say anything in respect of 1960.

Tribal Finance Corporation of Andhra Pradesh

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*1490. { **Shri Rami Reddy:** / **Shri K. V. Padalu:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribunal Finance Corporation of Andhra Pradesh has been given Central assistance;

(b) if so, the amount given by the Central Government to the Corporation; and

(c) the main activities of the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir, through the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Rs. 15.99 lakhs, since the year 1955-56.

(c) The main activity of the Corporation so far has been development of Co-operative Societies for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes residing in the Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether this Corporation purchases agricultural products from the tribal people and sells them in the open market, and in the process is not paying fair prices to the tribal people?

Shrimati Alva: I do not know whether what the hon. Member states is, by and large, true. But I think the hon. Member has in mind an incident when tamarind was purchased at Rs. 1-8 per maund when the price was Rs. 3 per maund. On this there was trouble between the tribals and the officers of the Corporation. The question of law and order arose and the State Government was looking into the matter. We have called for a report from the State Government.

Shri Rami Reddy: Is it a fact that the tribal people were assaulted by the officers of the Corporation, and then the officers themselves took up the case against the tribal people?

Shrimati Alva: That is the allegation made. Unless we get a report from the State Government, we shall not be able to say anything.

Shri Narasimhan: Is the Corporation a State-sponsored body or a statutory body?

Shrimati Alva: It is a State-sponsored body.

Shri M. S. Murty: Is there a system of audit in the Corporation? If so, by whom?

Shrimati Alva: The Corporation must have an audit system. I have no specific kndwledge about it.

Shri Keshava: May I know if such a Corporation exists in all other States and there is one such in Mysore?

Shrimati Alva: I do not think there is one such Corporation in Mysore. I speak subject to correction.

Shri M. R. Krishna: When did this incident happen? Also, did the Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visit the place and make inquiries?

Shrimati Alva: I am not able to give that information, as to whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.....

Shri M. R. Krishna: The Assistant Commissioner.

Shrimati Alva: .....visited the place since this incident occurred. This occurred recently and we have called for a report. It has not yet come to us.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that no assistance was given to the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts prior to 1960?

Shrimati Alva: May I answer this at length? In 1957-58, four districts were covered by this Corporation. In 1959-60, seven more were to be covered, and in 1960-61, the Telengana area will be covered. This will cover the whole of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the harassments caused by the officers of the Corporation, may I know whether Government propose to send an officer from here to inquire into the matter on the spot and report?

Shrimati Alva: We cannot say anything until the report from the State Government is received.

Diamond Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

*1491. **Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has disclosed the existence of diamonds in Banaganapalle of Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether permission has been granted to any agency for the prospecting and mining of the mineral;

(c) if so, the name of the agency; and

(d) the terms and conditions on which permission has been accorded?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) The occurrences of diamond have been recorded by the Geological Survey of India from the bed of conglomerates near Banaganapalle.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government are aware that when this was a princely State, actually prospecting had been carried on and licence was also given to a company? Are there any proposals before Government now from any agency for prospecting for diamonds in this area?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: . This was worked long ago, before 1830, in Manu Madugu area.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Actually prospecting had been carried on. May I know whether Government propose to inquire further into the matter and find out the possibilities of finding diamonds in that area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sometime back the mining lease for this area was held by a private party. But that lease has expired. Government have included a comprehensive programme of survey and prospecting of this area in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Will the hon. Minister kindly inform us whether a comprehensive geological survey of the Krishna Valley for industrial diamonds has been conducted?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some geological survey has been conducted in this area. As I said, a thorough programme of mapping and a more comprehensive survey is now included in the Third Five Year Plan programme of the Geological Survey of India.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any agency has applied for licence to prospect in this area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of any agency that has recently applied for prospecting in this area.

Shri Rami Reddy: Is it not a fact that at a place called Vajrakarur, about 30—45 miles from Banaganapalle, there are deposits of diamonds and during the rainy season every year one or two diamonds are to be found? May I know whether the Geological Survey would undertake a survey of that place?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a fact that geologically this is a diamondiferous area. The surface has also disclosed that some low quality diamonds have from time to time been worked out by private parties. That is why we are now systematically approaching the whole question and going to include it in the Third Plan programme. We hope to produce some diamonds from this area.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it still at the stage of geological survey or are the Indian Bureau of Mines drilling any holes to find out the extent of the deposits?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The initial programme of survey conducted by the Geological Survey of India includes drilling also.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : अब यह पन्ना जिले से जहां से कि झालरेडी हीरा निकल

रहा है क्या सरकार ने उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया है और उसको अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और अगर नहीं लिया है तो इस को कब तक अपने हाथ में ले लेगी ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : जो हां, वह ले लिया है ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : काम कब से शुरू करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह प्रश्न की तो अलग बात है । नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन ।

Population Survey

*1492. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are undertaking a sample survey with a view to collecting vital data about population trends;

(b) if so, in which areas of the country; and

(c) the reasons why the said parts of the country have been selected?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Villages and towns selected on statistical principles in the States which have agreed to have such surveys conducted.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the survey is carried out with regard to different groups of populations like industrial classes and agricultural classes?

Shrimati Alva: This survey is conducted by the State Statistical Bureau mainly to ascertain the growth of population and the rate of increase in rural and urban areas separately.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have any estimate of the rate of growth of population during the next five years?

Shrimati Alva: The survey is to be made and then only we will know.

Defence Headquarters Service

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*1493. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. R. Arumugham:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Ganapathy:
Shri Thanulingam Nadar:
Shri R. S. Arumugam:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to constitute a Defence Headquarters Service by merging the existing staff of the Armed Forces Headquarters with that of the Defence Secretariat;

(b) whether the staff of the Ministry of Defence are opposed to the proposed merger with the Armed Forces Headquarters on the ground that it would be harmful to their interests;

(c) the stage at which the consideration of the proposal is; and

(d) whether it is proposed to allow the staff of the Defence Secretariat the option to keep out of the new scheme and retain their membership of the Central Secretariat Service?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad): (a) Proposals have been under review for a long time for pooling the staff of the Secretariat of the Defence Ministry and the civilian establishment of the Armed Forces Headquarters.

(b) There is always opposition to change from some quarter or another.

(c) and (d). The details of the proposal are under examination in consultation with the various authorities concerned.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the prolonged nature of the discussions going on, will Government consider dropping the proposal itself?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): No, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: How many members of the staff in the Secretariat will

be affected when this merger takes place?

Shri Krishna Menon: All the members will be affected because of the pooling, adversely or favourably.

Shri Tangamani: Will Government consider the question of giving option to those employees who would like to remain out of this scheme to continue as at present?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is the only subsisting difficulty. That is a matter that has got to be resolved with the Home Ministry, having taken into account the repercussions. Hence the delay. If Government wanted to bring this about just by an order, they would have done that before. This particular matter is pending and we are pursuing it.

Shri Tangamani: One objection was that if such a proposal was implemented, it would adversely affect the emoluments and other conditions of service. If the proposal goes through, will Government see to it that these employees are not adversely affected?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, there is no question of their being affected adversely. They want to ensure themselves against any possibility or risk of their not getting the quantum that other people may get.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether this will in any way help the civilian employees in the lower formation?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is the reason for it. Because civilian employees of the lower formation of the Armed Forces Services are worse paid than the general run of the others, and that is creating much difficulty. That is why it has been discussed so long.

Dr. Melkote: Is the merger taking place at the instance of the Government or at the desire of the members of the staff?

Shri Krishna Menon: All proposals in regard to governmental reform initiate from Government. But these people have been continuously in consultation and discussion for many years.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So far the staff of the Defence Ministry is recruited through the Union Public Service Commission. May I know whether this practice will also be extended to the Army Headquarters Staff?

Shri Krishna Menon: That does not arise out of this question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: But what will be the position now because the two staffs are going to be incorporated into one Armed Forces Headquarters Service?

Mr. Speaker: Will the jurisdiction of the Union Public Service Commission be ousted? That is what the hon. Member wants to know.

Shri Krishna Menon: No ouster will take place because it is arranged with the Home Ministry; it is one pool which comes under the general organisation.

Dr. Melkote: Is it not a fact that the Secretariat staff are against this move as they do not get the same advantages?

Mr. Speaker: Is it not a fact that the staff of the Secretariat is against this move?

Shri Krishna Menon: I would not say that the staff of the Secretariat are entirely against this move. They have not always been in favour of this. But they want a further protection so that they will be ensured that, what the rest of the Government of India, with whom they have now a common service, will get, they will also get. They are further anxious for the future.

Court Martial

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*1494. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of the General Court Martial is not final

under the Army Act, 1950, unless confirmed by higher military authorities;

(b) if so, whether this is somewhat different from the English Army Act;

(c) the number of cases in Western Command where the decisions of the General Court Martial have not been implemented and cases sent to military authorities; and

(d) the steps taken to rectify this defect in the Act?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (d). The findings and sentences of General Courts Martial are not valid until confirmed by the prescribed authority. This being the position, all decisions of General Courts Martial whether in Western Command or in other commands have necessarily to await confirmation before being implemented. The position is the same under the English Army Act also except that under that Act no confirmation is required in the case of a finding of "not guilty". The question of amending the Army Act, 1950, to dispense with the provision for confirmation of a finding of "not guilty" is under consideration of Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that in the U.K. they have got appellate courts now consisting of the Lord Chief Justice and other High Court Judges of the U.K. and any person convicted by the General Courts Martial in any of the 3 services may, with leave, appeal to that court against his conviction? I want to know whether Government propose to bring in legislation of that type since it has been accepted in the U.K. from 1951.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I believe that there has been some very recent legislation called the Court Martials Appeals Jurisdiction or something of that character. We have even more difficult problems to deal with at the present time; and Government have under consideration this particular question which exposes the individual to an appeal against acquittal which is part of the Indian criminal jurisprudence. We are looking into this to see whether the party concerned should be exposed to this degree of risk; and when that is over we will, certainly, look to this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that he is going to amend the particular Act. I want to know whether that amendment will provide the necessary facilities to the individual concerned—the Army man—to approach the court of law. Or, will it be an amendment of the Act itself? What will be the sort of amendment?

Shri Krishna Menon: You will notice, Sir, that in the answer given either to the main question or to the supplementary question, I never said anything about the amendment of the Act. All I said was that the question of amending the Army Act is under consideration to dispense with this particular thing. If in the course of that the other thing projects itself, Government will bring it before the House.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I understand from the reply of the hon. Deputy Minister that the question of the confirmation of the 'not guilty' verdict being eliminated is under consideration. But the question is whether it is proposed to have any judicial tribunal for the purpose of hearing appeals where there is a verdict of 'Guilty' by the General Courts Martial. At present no such Tribunal exists and there is no appeal provision in the Act as is being moved in the United Kingdom.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is true no tribunal in that form exists. But there are several provisions of appeal, appeal to higher authorities inside the service, appeal to Government, appeal to the President and everything else. But the real issue that has been troubling many people is whether there should be an appeal from a Court Martial to the ordinary courts of the land including the Supreme Court.

That, in our country, would raise difficulties which have got to be taken into account by Government. To what extent the Armed Forces would come under the general courts of litigation is not under consideration at present. If the House will bear with me, if we get this thing through, examine that and find a solution, then the other avenue would be open.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Instead of giving a right of appeal to the Civil Courts or the Supreme Court, would not the Defence Ministry take into consideration the question of having a tribunal of a judicial nature, appointed by itself, having judicial experience?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is a mistake to think that the General Courts Martial have something martial about them. They are courts of law operating laws and rules passed by Parliament. Therefore, they are judicial in that way. The departmental appeals are also judicially examined; they are not decided at the whim of anybody and the processes are substantially the same. The question is whether a statutory tribunal should be appointed or not. After this is over, Government is willing to consider the other.

Tax on Crude Oil in Nahorkatiya

*1496. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Government have decided to levy a tax on crude oil produced in Nahorkatiya; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed sales tax on crude oil will be at the rate of one naya paisa per litre. The existing Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Act, 1955, is proposed to be amended, for the purpose, as intimated by the Government of Assam.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this levy will be added to the price of the crude oil produced in Nahorkatiya at the time of selling it to the Indian Refineries?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): This amendment to the Assam Taxation Bill of 1955 is being proposed by the Assam Government. The implications of the above levy have to be examined by us. That is why at our request they have sent a copy of the Bill to us. We are examining that.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this levy will be only on crude oil or on other petroleum products of Assam also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is an amendment to include crude oil also in the Act of 1955. This is all that I can say.

Shri Kasliwal: How much does the Assam Government propose to collect as a result of this levy?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I could not hear the question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: How much does the Assam Government propose to collect by this?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have no idea. Perhaps, the intention of the Assam Government is to increase their present revenue by including crude oil in these taxation proposals. I have at present no idea. It is only in the proposal stage.

Shri C. D. Pande: There are items of consumption which are taxed by the Central Government and also by the State Governments. At times the taxation becomes so heavy that it cannot be borne. Will Government consider a scheme of coordination so that if an item is taxed by the Central Government it should not be taxed by the State Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will surely pass on this proposal of my hon. friend to the Finance Ministry.

Silver Mines in Kulu

*1497. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that fresh search for silver mines in Kulu has been taken in hand to locate the legendary silver mines which according to current belief disappeared following the severe earthquake in 1904?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India examined the silver mine below the village of Uchich in Kulu sub-division, Kangra district during 1948-49, 1956-57 and 1959-60.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What was the result?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The investigation is still going on and it is too early to say what exactly is the result because it is a very difficult area.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The investigation is going on since 1948. Ten years have passed. How many more ten years will it require to investigate it?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have said that there was an investigation in 1948-49. Later on it was taken up in the year 1956-57 and again in 1959-60. It requires further investigation. The area is a slightly difficult area and at the same time the number of hands is very limited.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether any research has been made into the sulphur content of the hot water available at several places in Kulu sub-division and if so, the result thereof?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: This question concerns about the silver mines.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any geological survey of the other minerals which are existent in the Kulu Valley, at least in the Manikaran valley, has been made?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: About the particular area which the hon. Member is speaking of, I cannot give the information. In the Kulu Valley, other geological surveys are also made.

Death of a Girl in Jungpura Delhi

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*1500. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Assar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a girl was drowned and killed in an open manhole in Jungpura Delhi on the 23rd March, 1960; and

(b) if so, why the manhole was kept open for such a long time?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) There is a sump well where the sewage collects and is pumped out at intervals. The manhole was opened to let gas escape from that well. The girl fell into the well about fifteen minutes after the manhole had been opened.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether any compensation wil be paid to the father of the girl?

Shri G. B. Pant: I have no knowledge. I do not know if the father of the girl has expressed any desire to have or would like to have any but I will ask the Administration to look into that matter.

Shri Assar: What precautionary measures were taken by the authorities when the manhole was opened? May I know whether any enquiry has been made into the negligence of the concerned persons?

Shri G. B. Pant: The manhole was opened by the pump driver and he went down to the pump house to examine the pump engine and by the time he returned this accident unfortunately happened. But the Ministry concerned has ordered an enquiry into the matter as to whether the pump driver had been guilty of any negligence. I may give additional information that for the future orders have been passed that all these manholes should be in a way protected—that is, protection should be provided against the recurrence of such incidents and care should be taken that the man who opens the manhole for any purpose should see that an attendent remains there and the manhole does not remain unattended.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that manholes in Delhi lie uncovered as a result of theft? If so, what steps are being taken to see that they do not remain uncovered?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not know if there are any manholes that are uncovered. It is possible that, if thefts take place, the manholes may, for the time being, be uncovered but so far as this manhole was concerned, it was covered and it was uncovered only for the purpose that I have indicated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a news item in the Press that in Delhi in the particular area, out of 1900 manholes, 700 remain uncoverd? If so, has any action been taken?

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not aware of that fact but I will ask the Ministry concerned—or the Corporation, whoever is connected with the matter —to look into it and see that these manholes are dealt with in a proper way.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When a news item appears in the Press, do they not get the information? He says 700 manholes lie uncovered. What is there to be enquired about?

Shri G. B. Pant: It is, unfortunately, not within my own personal knowledge to say. I am passing on such information as I possess. But I will look into the matter and see if I can be of any help.

Gold and Precious Stones found in Plane Wreckage near Banaras

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*1501. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold valued at Rs. 50,000 and other precious stones in addition were discovered in the wreckage of the foreign plane that crashed on the 23rd of March, 1960 at the Babatpur aerodrome near Banaras;

(b) if so, the details of the precious possessions and how this foreign plane could escape the vigilance of our customs;

(c) whether the precious stones discovered in the wreckage have been valued; and

(d) if so, what is their value in terms of rupees?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Thirteen pieces of gold weighing 421·5 tolas valued at nearly Rs. 54,000 and a piece of fancy stone in addition to other articles, were found in the wreckage of the foreign plane that crashed on 23rd March, 1960, at Babatpur aerodrome near Banaras. The aircraft was in transit to Japan via Calcutta and the packages of the occupants on arrival at Delhi were sealed with customs seal and the Calcutta Custom House was advised to supervise the re-export of the sealed packages. The aircraft had also been rummaged by the Customs while in Delhi, but nothing objectionable was discovered.

(c) and (d). The stone was tested by some local jewellers of Varanasi and they have opined that it is more a curio than a precious stone. Its value is negligible.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वह सोना और जवाहरात फ़ांस मेज दिये गए हैं या अभी वे यहां ही मौजूद हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी तो वे वहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर के पास ही हैं ।

कुतुब मीनार को आलोकित करना

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*१५०५. { **श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :** **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**

क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक** कार्य मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९५६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में कुतुब मीनार के बाहरी भाग को विद्युत-प्रकाश से आलोकित करने में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Necessary sanction has been accorded and the Central Public Works Department asked to complete the work at an early date.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know for how long this work has been in progress and how much more will it take to be completed?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am sorry to say that it has taken a long time but now the final stages have been reached. I think it was on the 26th of December that expenditure sanction has been issued and the Electrical Engineer is placing an order. It is estimated that it may take about six months to get the material and another six months for completing the work after the material is obtained.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know from where this material is to come and why it takes six months for procuring the material? Is the material indigenous or foreign?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I understand that there will be a number of large electrical mains and sixty floodlights. I cannot say whether they will all be indigenous or foreign but the Engineers tell us that the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, may take about six months to supply the material.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How much money has been spent on it in toto and how much more will be spent?

Shri Humayun Kabir: On an earlier occasion, I think I gave some figures about the first stage which has been completed. It is only the top storey which is now under contemplation. For that Rs. 91,800 will be required. I do not recollect the amount for the earlier phase at the moment.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न संख्या १५०९ बहुत आवश्यक है । इसको यदि ले लिया जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखा है । कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lamphelpat area in Manipur

*1485. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of suitability of Lamphelpat for construction purposes has been examined by the Manipur Administration;

(b) if so, which are the buildings, proposed to be put up in Lamphelpat; and

(c) wheter Government are aware that the area is unsuitable for Hospitals and residential purposes as it is situated in anti-cyclone zone due to the

existence of a range of hills of langolching?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) (1) Civil Courts and other office buildings.

(2) Police buildings.

(3) Central Jail.

(4) New hospital with residential quarters.

(5) Residential quarters for tribal employees of Government.

(c) The position has been examined in consultation with the India Meteorological Department. The entire valley area of Manipur is anti-cyclonic during winter and cyclonic during summer, which is the case with most other parts of the country. The existence of a low range of hills near Imphal cannot produce, in a limited locality like Lamphelpat, conditions adverse to the construction of buildings. Lamphelpat area is, therefore, not considered unsuitable for construction of a hospital or any other buildings.

भारतीय वायु सेना का सिगनल केन्द्र, गुड़गांव

*१४८८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३४७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय वायुसेना के सिगनल केन्द्र, गुड़गांव में अग्निकांड के बारे में दी गई रिपोर्ट पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) उस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार, रिपोर्ट पर विस्तारपूर्वक विचार कर रही है ।

Medicinal Plants

*1489. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Botanical Survey of India are setting up experimental gardens for studying growth habits, germination capacity, economic propagation and medical properties of the medicinal plants, especially Ayurvedic plants, in this country; and

(b) if so, where these gardens will be located?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) There is a proposal to establish such gardens during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The proposed locations of these gardens are:

(i) Khasi hills near Shillong;

(ii) Darjeeling District;

(iii) Himachal Pradesh;

(iv) Hill area near Dehra Dun;

(v) Neighbourhood of Calcutta;

(vi) near Sambalpore in Orissa;

(vii) near Poona;

(viii) near Coimbatore; and

(ix) Rajasthan.

Bank Credit Control

*1495. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the steps taken recently to control Bank credit and indicate the trend of reduction noticeable in price level of various commodities due to the measures taken?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The Reserve Bank, by a notification and a directive issued on the 11th March, 1960, required the scheduled banks:

(i) to lodge 25 per cent. of additional deposits accruing to them after the 11th March, 1960, with the Reserve Bank;

(ii) to maintain a minimum margin of 50 per cent. on ad-

vances above Rs. 5,000 against shares other than preference shares;

(iii) not to engage in the direct financing of budla transactions; and

(iv) to restrict the proportion of clean advances to total advances in every month to the same proportion of such advances in the corresponding month of 1959.

2. It is not yet possible to determine the precise impact of these measures on the prices of various commodities, but there has been a fall in stock market prices.

Private Schools in Delhi

*1498. { **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** **Shri Bahadur Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration gives 90 per cent. grants to the various privately managed schools;

(b) whether the Administration has any kind of control over them;

(c) if so, to what extent and how the control of the Administration is exercised;

(d) whether instances have come to the notice of the Administration in the recent years where these privately managed aided schools have ignored the instructions of Government regarding payment of salaries to their staff in time, by charging building funds etc. over and above the tuition fees and other funds prescribed by the Administration.

(e) if so, what are those schools and the action taken against them; and

(f) what are the reasons for not taking over full control of all these aided schools by meeting the remaining 10 per cent. expenditure over and above the 90 per cent. grants given by the Administration at present?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. The maintenance grant is restricted to 90 per cent. of the difference between the approved recurring expenditure minus income from fees.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Detailed rules have been laid down for regulating the working of the aided schools. Through these rules, the Director of Education exercises control over them in matters relating to their management, appointment of teachers and their conditions of service, discipline, punishment etc; regular payment of salaries to the staff; levy of fees and fines, syllabus, methods and standards of teaching etc. The Government reserve to themselves the right of withdrawing the recognition and/or stopping the grant-in-aid if any school does not observe these rules or disregards the instructions of the Director of Education issued thereunder.

(d) Yes, Sir. Due to financial difficulties some of the schools could not pay the salaries of their teachers for some months.

(e) There were 17 schools about which complaints of non-payment of salaries were received. So far as the teachers' salaries are concerned, Government have since liberalised the grant-in-aid rules by authorising the payment of the grant on a quarterly basis in advance, so that the school managements may have no difficulty in disbursing the salaries of their teachers regularly and in time. As regards the levy of unauthorised payments, the complaints were received against about 21 schools. These schools were penalised by deducting the total amount of the unauthorised collections from the grant-in-aid admissible to the institutions.

(f) Most of the private schools are rendering very useful service in the field of education and as such Government do not propose to take them over.

College for Other Ranks

*1499. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start a College for the training of Other Ranks; and

(b) if so, where this college would be established?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to start a College for training Other Ranks for entry into the commissioned ranks of the Army through the Indian Military academy.

(b) The College will be located at nowgong.

Price of Steel

*1502. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any decrease in the price of steel in the country since the increase in production of steel in public sector; and

(b) if so, the amount of decrease per ton?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Administrative Set-up in Manipur and Tripura

*1503. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 197 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of reorganisation of the administrative set-up in Manipur and Tripura?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Preliminary discussions with the Chief Commissioners regarding the reorganisation of the set up of the Secretariat and offices of the Tripura Administration have taken place. Detailed proposals formulated by the Administration as a result of these discussions are under examination and a decision is likely to be taken shortly. A similiar reorganisation in Manipur will be taken up thereafter.

Coal in West Bengal

*1504. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 123 on the 5th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Coal Board have completed the technical investigations to assess the feasibility of stowing the apprehended coal-bearing areas of Barakar Town and the Grand Trunk Road in Asansol Sub-division in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what sort of stowing has been recommended;

(c) when the work is to commence;

(d) the expenditure involved; and

(e) whether the displaced persons have been compensated by the State Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). To facilitate the technical investigation of the problem, the Coal Board have caused a shaft to be sunk in the area in which stowing was proposed to be done. The need for, as well as the nature of, stowing and other protective works will be determined zy the Board after an inspec-

tion of the shaft and of the underground workings by the technical officers of the Board and of the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines.

(e) The question of compensation has not arisen so far as no resident of the area has been evacuated as yet.

International Indian Ocean Expedition

*1506. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of joining the International Indian Ocean Expedition organised by the Special Committee of Oceanic Research set up by the International Council of Scientific Union;

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) whether there are any obligations to be fulfilled and benefits to be derived by participation in such an expedition; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a), (c) and (d). The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Illustrations of Indian Plants

*1507. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2600 coloured illustrations of Indian plants prepared by Dr. William Roxburg the Superintendent of the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpore one hundred nd fifty years back with the help of Indian artists, are al the moment preserved in the Royal Botanical Garden, Kew. London;

(b) if so, what attempt is being made for their acquisition and transfer to India; and

(c) whether these illustrations have been published?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes Sir, but the number is about 2500.

(b) None, as we already possess one set.

(c) 700 of these illustrations have already been printed; and steps are being taken to print the remaining ones.

Loan from West German Government

*1508. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amounts so far drawn from the $100 million loan offered by the West German Government in 1958;

(b) the rate of interest for the amounts drawn;

(c) whether the share for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 has lapsed; and

(d) if so, the difficulties in using the loan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) In August, 1958, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that they might be in a position to give a credit equivalent to $100 million to India during the Second Plan period. This credit, it was intended would be made available in three instalments of $40 million, $30 million and $30 million for meeting payments in West Germany during the three years, 1958—61. For the first instalment an agreement was signed on 6th January 1959 for a credit of DM 168 million equivalent to $40 million. Out of the credit of DM 168 million, a sum of DM 167·3 million has so far been drawn.

(b) The rate of interest on the amount drawn is 5¼ per cent. on DM 48 million, which is for five years, and 5·7 per cent. (in addition to a discount of 2½ per cent.) on DM 100 million, which is for 20 years. The rate of interest for the balance of the amount drawn i.e. DM 19·3 million has not yet been finally fixed.

(c) and (d). No. There has been no lapse of any part of the loan. An agreement for the first instalment of the credit was signed on the 6th January, 1959. The reasons why, notwithstanding our large capital goods purchases in West Germany, we were able to draw only slowly on the credit were explained in the reply to Starred Question No. 418 on 13th August, 1959. Because of the slow rate of drawal of the first instalment and because of the German money market conditions, the Government of India were advised to defer the negotiations for the second instalment of the credit. These negotiations which commenced recently are progressing and it is expected that an agreement will be concluded shortly.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय

*१५०६. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चटर्जी समिति ने, जो अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के मामले की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई थी, अपना त्याग-पत्र वापस ले लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति अपना कार्य कब आरम्भ कर रही है ;

(ग) जिन कारणों से समिति ने त्याग पत्र दिया था क्या वे इस बीच दूर हो गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या समिति को विश्वविद्यालय की अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिये पूरी शक्तियां दी जायेंगी ; और

(ङ) समिति का कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). समिति के अध्यक्ष ने विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति को सूचित किया था कि यदि कुछ बातों का स्पष्टी-करण हो जाये तो समिति के सदस्य अपना कार्य दुबारा शुरू करने के लिये तैयार हैं । विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारिणी परिषद् ने अभी हाल में ही अध्यक्ष को अपना उत्तर भेजा है ।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न के इन भागों का उत्तर देना अभी सम्भव नहीं है ।

Sale of Cars by Diplomats

*1510. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Achar:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a news item published in the Delhi edition of "Times of India" dated the 26th March, 1960 regarding the alleged sale of cars by diplomats in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to check such practices?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no price control on the sale of second-hand cars at present. So long as the sale is made after taking Government's permission wherever required, no infringement of law is involved. Cases of sale of cars without requisite permission are taken up with the foreign Missions concerned for appropriate action.

Visit of Soviet Minister for Geology and Mineral Resources

*1511. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Minister for Geology and Mineral Resources visited India recently, along with two others at the invitation of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main purpose was to see the progress of oil exploration in India and to study the geological/geophysical problems relating to the development of oil and other minerals.

General discussions regarding the development of oil resources in India and the Soviet assistance for that purpose were held with them.

Re-organisation of Geological Survey of India

*1512. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a complete reorganisation of the Geological Survey of India is contemplated;

(b) whether any foreign assistance will be taken; and

(c) if so, the nature of such assistance and details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. Certain changes in the organisation of the Geological Survey of India were, however, made last year in order to cope with the increased volume of work and to tackle more effectively the work assigned to the Department under the Second Five Year Plan. These changes amongst others included the setting up of three regional offices and delegation of administrative powers to the officers-in-charge of these officers. Some changes in the organisation may be inevitable during the Third Plan when work on a very much larger scale will have to be undertaken.

(b) We propose mainly relying on ourselves.

(c) Does not arise.

British Bank Credit for Durgapur Steel Plant

*1513. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been drawn from the credit offered by the British Banks to finance Durgapur Steel Project,

(b) what was the rate of interest;

(c) whether the recent rise in the Bank rate in U.K. will increase the cost of the Steel Project; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) £ 10 million upto 31st March, 1960.

(b) The interest payable is one per cent. above the Bank of England official discount rate ruling from time to time with a minimum of 4½ per cent. per annum.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The loan is to the Government of India. The Hindustan Steel, which is financed by the share capital invested in it by Government and loans advanced to it by Government, is charged a rate of interest, which is not directly related to the rates at which Government obtain foreign resources from various sources.

I.A.F. Plane Crash near Kheria

*1514. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Canberra aircraft of the I.A.F. on a routine flight crashed near I.A.F. station, Kheria on the 30th March, 1960;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident;

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted into the matter; and

(d) the total loss estimated?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) A Canberra bomber was involved in a mishap on the date mentioned during a routine flight. There has been no loss of life.

(b) to (d). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident in accordance with the Air Force Rules. The cause of the accident and the extent of financial loss involved will only be known after the proceedings of the Court are finalised.

Playgrounds in Punjab

2081. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have sent in the names of educational institutions which have no playgrounds or have inadequate facilities for the purpose of Central aid;

(b) whether any aid has been made available to such institutions in Punjab in 1959-60; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No Sir. Under the scheme, as finally approved, the State Governments were not required to send the applications of individual institutions to the Central Government.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 80,500 was placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government during 1959-60 for disbursement of grants to educational institutions for acquisition of playfields. A report from the State Government about the distribution of this amount is awaited.

Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi

2082. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the maintenance of Humayun Tomb, New Delhi during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 4,180.

(b) Rs. 6,300.

Grants to Punjab Educational Institutions

2083. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private educational institutions of the Punjab which applied for non-recurring grants from the Central Government during 1st November, 1959 to 31st March, 1960;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each institution so far;

(c) whether some cases are still pending disposal; and

(d) if so, by what date the pending cases will be disposed of?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 68.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 1].

(c) Yes.

(d) It is not possible to indicate an exact date. Efforts are being made to dispose of the cases as early as possible.

राजकीय उत्सवों के लिये निमंत्रण-पत्र

२०८४. **श्री वाजपेयी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५९ में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा कितने समारोहों, उत्सवों और भोजों का प्रबन्ध किया गया; और

(ख) इन में से कितने समारोहों के कार्यक्रम और अतिथियों को भेजे जाने वाले निमंत्रण-पत्र हिन्दी में भेजे गये, कितने अंग्रेजी में और कितने दोनों भाषाओं में भेजे गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रखी जावेगी ।

Sangeet Natak Akademi Grants to Andhra Pradesh

2085. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the organisations in Andhra Pradesh which received grants from the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1958-59 and the amounts thereof;

(b) whether the Akademi has any proposal to give grants for promotion of Telugu drama during 1959-60; and

(c) what will be the amount?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Sangeet Natak Akademi sanctioned grants to the following organisations in Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59:

	Name of the organisation	Amount of grant sanctioned
		Rs.
(i)	Kalakshetram, Eluru	2,365/-
(ii)	Nav Kala Kendra, Alwal . . .	2,200/-
(iii)	Andhra Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi, Hyderabad. . . .	7,500/-

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned to Kala Mandal, Hyderabad.

Funds for Education of Girls in Orissa

2086. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Central Government for 1959-60 to the Government of Orissa for education of girls in the State;

(b) the amount spent by the State Government;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have sought any amount for the purpose for 1960-61;

(d) if so, the amount sought for; and

(e) the schemes of expanding girls' education in the State for which the State Government have sought Central assistance?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 4·00 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 0·64 lakhs upto December, 1959 and Rs. 3·16 lakhs anticipated expenditure in the last quarter.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 3·77 lakhs has been proposed in the Educational Development plan for 1960-61.

(e) it is expected that the following Sub-Schemes proposed by the

State Government during 1959-60 will be taken up during 1960-61:—

(1) Increase in number and value of stipends for elementary school Teacher Trainees,

(2) Refresher courses for teachers,

(3) Award of attendance scholarships to elementary school pupils.

(4) Condensed courses for adult women,

(5) Construction of 58 sets of quarters for women teachers in primary schools in rural areas,

(6) (i) appointment of 400 new school mothers in elementary schools,

(ii) shoft term training course for school mothers,

(iii) continuance of 400 school mothers appointed in 1958-59.

Anti Fraud Squad

2087. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1370 on the 14th December, 1959 and state the number of Company law cases dealt with by the Anti-Fraud Squad during November, 1959 to April, 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Fraud Squad registered two new cases during this period and continued to deal with the two cases taken up previously.

Delhi Municipal Corporation

2088. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1378 on the 14th December, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in finalising the proposal regarding building the new headquarters of the Delhi Municipal Corporation near the Ram Lila Grounds?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The Town Planning Organisation has evolved a composite comprehensive layout pattern for a Civic Centre in the Minto Road area. This includes adequate provision for multi-storeyed office accommodation and a Council chamber for the Corporation. The proposals made by the Organisation are being examined by the Corporation.

Cultural Centres in Andhra Pradesh

2089. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Andhra Pradesh Government for the construction of cultural centres up to date;

(b) the location of the centres (District-wise); and

(c) the amount spent on each centre?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 5,750 only for construction of open air theatres in rural areas.

(b) The location of the centres is as below:

Name of Panchayat	Name of District
1. Kotauratla	Visakhapatnam
2. Indukureta	Nellore
3. Mydukur	Cuddapal
4. Ramayanpet	Medak
5. Wyra	Khammameth

(c) The State Government has not intimated this as yet.

"M.V. Andamans"

2090. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of

cases for refund of passage money and freight paid in respect of Government ships "M.V. Andamans" and "M.V. Nicobar" pending with the Harbour Master, Port Blair since 1957, 1958 and 1959 respectively, and the reasons for long delays in settlement of these cases?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The number of cases for refund of passage money pending with the Harbour Master, Port Blair, is 3 pertaining to 1957, 2 to 1958 and 3 to 1959. No case for refund of freight charges is pending with the Harbour Master.

The reasons for delay are being ascertained. A statement will be laid on the Table.

"M.V. Andamans" and "M.V. Nicobar"

2091. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) total capacity of the Government ships "M.V. Andamans" and "M.V. Nicobar" to carry saloon, bunk and deck passengers and also freight-cargo;

(b) the number of saloon, bunk and deck passengers and cargo carried and fare and freight earned by them separately on each of their outward and inward voyages during 1959-60; and

(c) the total expenditure on these ships under broad heads during the same period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) (i) Total passenger capacity:

	'M.V. Andamans'	'M.V. Nicobar'.
Saloon	66	19
Bunk	552	32
Deck		212 (fair Season) 180 (foul season)

(ii) Total freight capacity

"M. V. Andamans" 1'00 Tons D/W
"M. V. Nicobar" 1,000 Tons D/W

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table.

Foreigners Overstaying in India

2092. Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases brought to the notice of Government since January 1960 whrein some of the foreigners had stayed in India even after the expiry of their passports; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they belonged?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Primary Education in NEFA and Tuensang Area

2093. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to make primary education compulsory in the NEFA and Tuensang area;

(b) the results thereof;

(c) whether any new steps are proposed to be taken in this connection;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) the percentage of children receiving primary education at present in the above area?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Primary education is not made compulsory in the NEFA and Tuensang area at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to expand primary education to the widest extent possible, but on a voluntary basis, until the ground is made ready for the introduction of compulsory education.

(e) The number of children in primary schools in NEFA was 4,967 on 31st March, 1959. The statistics for Tuensang area are not available.

Rockefeller Grants

2094. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the allocation of the grant from Rockefeller Fund in India during 1959-60 to each State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Rockefeller Foundation is a private philanthropic organisation chartered in the US.A. "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world" and has been working in India since 1920. The Foundation apportions available funds at the beginning of the year to the various divisions of the Foundation such as medical education, public health, agriculture, humanities, social sciences etc. The main assistance rendered by the Foundation is in the form of fellowships and travel grants to individuals and grants-in-aid to institutions in the various fields of activities. The assistance is not on the pattern of government-to-government aid and is never granted state-wise. The grants authorised for parties in India during 1959-60 upto December 1959 (the latest period for which figures are available) roughly amount to $1,839,915.00.

Play Fields in Ambala Cantt

2095. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of play fields provided for public in Ambala Cantonment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): One, in "Gandhi Ground". In addition, there is a play field attached to the Cantonment Board High School, which is made available to the public for holding matches whenever it can be spared by the school authorities.

राष्ट्रमण्डल छात्रवृत्ति योजना

२०९६. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५८-५९ में राष्ट्रमण्डल छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश से उच्च अध्ययन के लिये कितने छात्र चुने गये, और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को दी गई ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). कॉमनवेल्थ स्कॉलरशिप और फैलोशिप योजना १९६० से शुरू हुई है और इसलिये इस से पहले कोई चुनाव नहीं हुये ।

टैगोर की प्रतिमा

२०९७. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रवीन्द्र भवन में स्थापित किये जाने के लिये श्री रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर की प्रतिमा किसी भारतीय शिल्पकार के द्वारा बनाई जा रही है या वह विदेश में तैयार हो रही है; और

(ख) वह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) कुछ प्रसिद्ध भारतीय शिल्पकारों से नमूने बनाने के लिये कहा गया है ।

(ख) उम्मीद है कि यह मूर्ति मई १९६१ में होने वाली टैगोर जयन्ती के पहले तैयार हो जायेगी ।

"गोदान" का अनुवाद

२०९८. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

यूनेस्को द्वारा प्रस्तावित "गोदान" का अनुवाद इस समय किस अवस्था में है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : "भारत की प्रतिनिधि क्लासिक कृतियों का पश्चिमी भाषाओं में अनुवाद" करने की यूनेस्को की योजना के अन्तर्गत "गोदान" का अनुवाद अंग्रेजी और फ्रेंच में होना है।

इस पुस्तक का फ्रेंच में अनुवाद तैयार हो गया है और छप रहा है। अंग्रेजी में भी अनुवाद पूरा हो गया है और छपना बाकी है।

साहित्य सेवियों को सहायता

२०९९. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५८–५९ में कितने लेखकों और साहित्यसेवियों को सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी गई : और

(ख) उनमें से कितने हिन्दी लेखक हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) "साहित्य, कला और जीवन के ऐसे ही अन्य क्षेत्रों में प्रसिद्ध लोगों को गरीबी की हालत में वित्तीय सहायता देना" की योजना के अधीन १०७ लेखकों को १९५८–५९ में सरकारी मदद दी गई है।

(ख) आठ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान

२१००. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान देने सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत १९५९–६० में मध्य प्रदेश की कितनी सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये; और

(ख) अनुदानों की कुल कितनी राशि दी गई ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). मंत्री के डिसक्रेशनरी फण्ड से कालीदास समारोह समिति, भोपाल को ७५०० रुपये और मध्य प्रदेश कला परिषद् को योजनाओं और संग्रहालयों के विकास के लिये राज्य सरकार को क्रमशः ४००० रुपये और ४०,६०० रुपये दिये गये हैं।

Ex-Servicemen in Andhra Pradesh

2101. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Andhra Pradesh to whom land has been allotted for cultivation to earn their livelihood during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the nature of financial assistance if any, given to them during the same period?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and wil be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Sports in Colleges in Andhra Pradesh

2102. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of grants sanctioned to the various Colleges and Institutions in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60 and 1960-61 for the promotion of sports in the Institutions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A sum of Rs. 62,500 was placed at the disposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government during 1959-60 for payment of grants to Edu-

cational Institutions for the acquisition of play fields and purchase of Sports equipment. According to the report received from the State Government, ou. of the above allocation, a sum of Rs. 61,451 was distributed to Educational Institutions as shown in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 2]. The allocation of funds for the year 1960-61 has not been made so far.

Central Loans to Uttar Pradesh Government

2103. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central loans due from Uttar Pradesh Government as on the 31st March, 1960;

(b) the total amount of interest due from Uttar Pradesh Government till the 31st March, 1960 on Central loans;

(c) the various heads under which the Central loans have been advanced to Uttar Pradesh Government; and

(d) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have made any payment towards the loan capital?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a), (b) and (d). As the accounts for the year 1959-60 are still open, it is not possible at this stage to give the information asked for by the honourable member relating to that year. A sum of Rs. 171·99 crores was, however, outstanding against Uttar Pradesh as loans on 31st March, 1959 and a sum of Rs. 3.73 crores was recovered as interest during the year 1958-59. The Uttar Pradesh Government also repaid loans amounting to Rs. 8.10 crores during that year.

(c) The loans are for numerous purposes, the important items of which are grow More Food Schemes, States' share of small savings collections Community Development Projects, Local Development Works, Rehabilitation, etc.

Gold smuggling in Amritsar District

2104. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of gold smuging detected in the district of Amritsar (Punjab) during 1958 and 1959;

(b) the total amount of gold recovered; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check its smuggling?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 146.

(b) 5,503 tolas.

(c) It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

Contract System in M.E.S.

2105. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 144 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of further steps that are being taken to eliminate or minimise contract system in M.E.S.; and

(b) the value of work done in M.E.S. through contract system and departmental labour in 1959-60 separately?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Detailed examination of the matter is in progress in the light of the various problems that are likely to arise if contract system in M.E.S. is eliminated or minimised. It is likely to take some more time before the matter is finalled.

(b) Through contracts	Rs. 10·44 crores approx.
Through departmentally employed labour	Rs. 4·37 crores approx.

Oriya Drama

2106. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and**

Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 942 dated the 4th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the question of giving grants by the Sangeet Natak Akademi for promotion of Oriya Drama during 1959-60 has been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose to various institutions?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Sangeet Natak Akademi sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 to National Music Association, Cuttack, for Odissi dance and drama.

Aluminizing of Steel

2107. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous process of Aluminizing of Steel can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur;

(b) the finance that will be required to set up such an industry;

(c) whether any application for licence for setting up this industry has been received by Government or whether Government want to undertake it in Public Sector;

(d) whether it wil result in saving of any foreign exchange; and

(e) if so, how much?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) This process is being tried on a pilot plant scale in the Laboratory at Jamshedpur. It is too early to say whether it can be taken up on a commercial scale.

(b) It is estimated that about Rs. 26

(c) No application has been rec ed from any private party; Gov ment also have no proposal un consideration for such a plant in public sector.

(d) and (e). No estimates of sav in foreign exchange can be give the absence of any definite scheme

Co-ordination between various Edu tion Departments

2108. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: the Minister of **Education** be ple to state whether there is any prop to appoint a Commission for la down a policy on co-ordination ween the education departments technical departments and betw the agencies in charge of diffe levels of education as urged in a solution passed at Jabalpur du December 1959 by the All I Science Teachers Conference?

The Minister of Education K. L. Shrimali): No such propos under consideration.

Agra Fort

2109. Shri Pangarkar: Will Minister of **Scientific Research Cultural Affairs** be pleased to sta

(a) whether it is a fact that s *pipal* trees and other plants grown on the walls of Agra threby deteriorating the conditio the walls; and

(b) If so, what steps have taken or are proposed to be take Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Scie Research and Cultural Affairs M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Military authorities who m tain the Fort walls, have alr started attending to the walls by of removal of rank vegetation other structural repairs.

Museums in Orissa

search and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 722 on the 1st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have spent Rs. 60,000 on the development of Museums in 1959-60 as authorised by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, on which museums the money has been spent by the State Government?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) The State Museum, Bhubaneswar.

(2) The Museum at Khiching.

(3) The Museum at Belkhandi.

Orissa State Museum Bhubaneswar

2111. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Museum at Bhubaneswar has been allocated any amount during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the total amount allocated so far to the State Museum at Bhubaneswar in Orissa?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 has so far been paid to the State Government for the development of the State Museum at Bhubaneswar.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भवनों का निर्माण

२११२. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष १९५९–६० के लिये भवनों के निर्माण और बनाये जा

रहे भवनों को पूरा करने के हेतु जो २८३.७०७ लाख रुपये की राशि नियत की गई थी क्या वह इस बीच खर्च हो गई है; और

(ख) क्या योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये भवनों के नामों का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त): (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के १९५९–६० के बजट अनुमान में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत भवनों के निर्माण के लिये कोई अलग व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी । योजना के अन्तर्गत भवनों और दूसरे भवनों के लिये उस वर्ष में ८८.१४ लाख रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था थी । इनके समक्ष १९५९–६० में इस काम के लिये अंतिम अनुदान १०९.५२८ लाख रुपये था, जिसमें से ८.१३२ लाख रुपये योजना के अन्तर्गत भवनों के लिये थे । ऐसा अनुमान है कि यह सारी राशि वर्ष की समाप्ति तक खर्च हो गई होगी ।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

अल्प बचत योजना

२११३. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५८ और १९५९ में अल्प बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई;

(ख) नगरों और ग्रामों में अलग अलग कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई;

(ग) खण्ड तथा गैर-खण्ड क्षेत्रों में अलग अलग कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई; और

(घ) नगरों और ग्रामों में रहने वाले अमीरों तथा गरीबों को अल्प बचत योजनाओं में अंशदान देने के लिये समान रूप से

प्रोत्साहित करने के हेतु सरकार १९६० में आगे क्या करना चाहती है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) क्रमशः १६.०४ करोड़ रुपया (वास्तविक) और १८.८० करोड़ रुपया (वास्तविक)

(ख) और (ग). इन क्षेत्रों के लिये अलग अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(घ) छोटी छोटी बचतों के आन्दोलन को चलाने के काम की लगातार जांच की जाती है और देहाती व शहरी इलाकों में इस आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये, जरूरत पड़ने पर उत उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है । केन्द्र और राज्यों के राष्ट्रीय बचत सलाहकार बोर्ड भी इस काम में सहायता देते हैं ।

M.E.S. Employees in Barrackpore

2114. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether house rent and compensatory allowances are being paid to the M.E.S. employees and other defence employees in **Barrackpore (24** Parganas);

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) whether this allowance is paid to all categories of employees?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) House rent and compensatory allowances are being paid to Defence civilians including MES employees stationed within the limits of North Barrackpore Municipality.

(b) From 1st March, 1959 in Ishapore which is within North Barrackpore Municipality and 1st May 1958 in the rest of this Municipality.

(c) These allowances are admissible to non-gazetted Defence civilians whose pay (including dearness pay) does not exceed Rs. 230 p.m., subject to marginal adjustments in the case of persons whose pay exceeds that amount

Retirement of N.C.Os.

2115. Shri Radha Raman:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Defence** he pleased to state:

(a) how many Non-Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army applied to be put on pensioned list and to be retired from their present job during the last 12 months ending with the 31st December, 1959;

(b) how many such applicants were granted retirement and how many of them were not given permission;

(c) whether any reasons were stated by the applicants in their applications; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). The information will have to be compiled from the different Regimental|Corps Records Offices and is not readily available.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भवन-निर्माण

२११६. श्री पद्म देव क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में भवनों के निर्माण में बहुत समय लगता है :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह विलम्ब सीमेन्ट और लोहे की नालीदार चादरों के न मिलने के कारण होता है और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने भवन-निर्माण की कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिस के अनुसार लोहे की चादरों और सीमेंट की बजाय स्थानीय सामग्री जैसे इमारती लकड़ी, स्लेट और पत्थर का प्रयोग किया जाये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त): (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिन स्थानों में सड़कें जाती हैं वहां भवनों के निर्माण में सामान्य समय लगता है किन्तु चीनी और पांगी जैसे दुर्गम तथा पहाड़ी इलाकों में यातायात की कठिनाई है, कुशल मजदूरों और ठेकेदार नहीं मिलते और काम करने का मौसम भी सीमित रहता है। अतः भवनों के निर्माण में कुछ अधिक समय लगता है।

(ख) और (ग). सीमेन्ट या लोहे की चादरों के न मिलने के कारण निर्माण कार्य में देरी नहीं हुई। जहां तक सम्भव है, भवनों के निर्माण में स्थानीय सामग्री काम में लाई जाती है।

Bye-election in South Calcutta

2117. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any date for South Calcutta Parliamentary bye-election has been fixed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Election Commission has appointed, with respect to the bye-election to be held in the Calcutta South-West Parliamentary Constituency, the following dates for the different stages of the said bye-election:

(1) 2nd April, 1960—last date for making nominations;

(2) 5th April, 1960—date for the scrutiny of nominations;

(3) 8th April, 1960—last date for the withdrawal of candidatures;

(4) 1st May, 1960—date on which a poll shall, if necesary be taken; and

(5) 7th May, 1960—date before which the election shall be completed

A copy of the relevant notification is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 3].

(b) Does not arise.

Inland Water Transport, Andamans

2118. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted and spent so far in the Second Five Year Plan for development of inland water transport in the Andamans; and

(b) the result so far achieved?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 49,00,000 has been allotted in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of inland water transport in the Andamans. Suitable vessels were not available in India nor could these be purchased from abroad for want of foreign exchange. Tenders were, therefore, invited from indigenous manufacturers for the construction of suitable vessels. These have been received recently and are under scrutiny. Orders will be placed shortly.

Land Resettlement in Andamans

2119. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted and spent so far in the Second Five Year Plan for land resettlement and colonisation in the Andamans;

(b) acreage of land reclaimed and found fit for cultivation; and

(c) how many families have been settled there and how many out of them are displaced families from Pakistan?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Amount allotted—Rs. 130 lakhs.

Amount spent upto January, 1960—67.365 lakhs.

(b) 14,180—acres.

(c) Total number of families—2,643.

Displaced families from Pakistan—2,363.

Social Welfare Centre

2120. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 385 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding Social Welfare Centres district-wise in Orissa has been collected;

(b) the amount of financial help given to Orissa State under this scheme during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods so far, year-wise; and

(c) the amount spent in each Centre?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Social Welfare Board has released the following amount for Welfare Extension Projects scheme in Orissa:

1954-55	Rs.	30,172	First Plan
1955-56	Rs.	1,29,000	
1956-57	Rs.	1,73,000	Second Plan
1957-58	Rs.	1,63,000	
1958-59	Rs.	2,21,500	
1959-60	Rs.	3,51,500	

(c) It is not possible to furnish figures of expenditure Centre-wise.

1961 Census

2121. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for Census in 1961 has been chalked out;

(b) if so, in what way does the procedure vary from the 1951 Census operation;

(c) whether any State has objected to the elimination of 'caste' from census questionnaire;

(d) if so, the name of the State;

(e) whether any opinion has been elicited from associations, leaders and organisations as to the advisability of elimination of caste from being enumerated; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) In the forthcoming census additional information will be sought on rural-urban migration, occupations and industries and on the subsistence characteristics of house-hold industries and cultivation.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). This was not considered necessary as elimination of caste is in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution.

दक्षिण भारतीय भाषायें

२१२२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्रीमती मिनीमाता :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा : }

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६१२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाओं के अध्ययन की व्यवस्था करने के लिये इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): उत्तर भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाओं के अध्ययन को प्रगति देने की योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमीशन ने

१९५९-६० वर्ष के दौरान में निम्नलिखित विश्वविद्यालयों को ५९,६५० रुपये की राशि (आवर्ती और अनावर्ती) इस प्रकार दी :

विश्व-विद्यालय	खर्च की मद	दी हुई राशि
		रु०
अलीगढ़	अमला	४,००० (आवर्ती)
	पुस्तकें, मगजीन और पत्रिकायें	५,००० (अनावर्ती)
	फर्नीचर	५,००० (अनावर्ती)
दिल्ली	अमला	२४,००० (आवर्ती)
	पुस्तकें	१०,००० (आवर्ती)
	पुस्तकें	१०,००० (अनावर्ती)
	तमिल, तेलगू, मलायलम और कन्नड़ जैसी विभिन्न भाषाओं के पाठयक्रम तयार करने के लिये चार दक्षिण भारतीय विशेषज्ञों का सफर भत्ता	१,६५०
	जोड़	५९,६५०

हिन्दी विभाग

२१२३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १५ अप्रैल, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४३९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी विभाग को स्थायी बनाने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): इस मंत्रालय के हिन्दी विभाग को स्थायी बनाने या न बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था । इस विभाग द्वारा बनाई गई हिन्दी की पारिभाषिक शब्दावली और हिन्दी शब्दकोष के कार्य को स्थायी प्रकृति का नहीं ठहराया गया था इसलिये इस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया वया था । अब चूंकि १-३-१९६० से केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय—एक अधीन संगठन—स्थापित हो चुका है इसलिये नई परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसको स्थायी बनाने के प्रश्न पर नये सरे से विचार किया जायेगा ।

All India Liquor Permits

2124. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are contemplating to issue All India liquor permits;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Appeals Pending before the Supreme Court

2125. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of civil and criminal apeals, constitutional matters and review petitions are pending in the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are being taken to clear the arrears of work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षण संस्थायें

२१२६. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं की संख्या (विषय-वार) क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या ये संस्थायें केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों के लिये ही हैं अथवा देश के अन्य लोगों के लिये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिक्षा विभाग के अधीन केवल ३ प्रशिक्षण संस्थायें हैं । तीनों ही संस्थायें अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये हैं ।

(ख) प्राथमिकरूप से ये सभी प्रशिक्षण संस्थायें हिमाचल प्रदेश के निवासियों के लिये हैं पर जहां स्थानीय उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं वहां खाली स्थानों पर उतने ही उम्मीदवार बाहर से ले लिये जाते हैं ।

Issue of Certificates by the Income-tax Officer, Patna

2127. **Shri B. Das Gupta:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certificates have been issued by the Income-tax Officer of 'A' Ward, Patna and attachment levied against assessees for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) if so, the number of persons against whom such certificates have been issued and attachment levied;

(c) how many of them had already paid their income tax for those years within time or in advance;

(d) in how many cases have certificates been issued in respect of the amount already paid;

(e) whether any representation has been received by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar and Orissa from any assessee in Patna in respect of such certificate proceeding;

(f) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total certificates issued in regard to assessment years 1956-57 and 1957-58 are 65 and 121 respectively.

(c) and (d). Out of the 186 cases mentioned above, it was subsequently found that tax had been already paid in three cases. Of these, however, in one case payment was made only towards the end of the financial year and intimation of payment was not received before the issue of certificate. In the other two cases even though payment had been made earlier, the challans were not received and hence no record of payment was available with the Income-tax Officer. In all the three cases, the certificates were withdrawn when the payments were verified.

(e) Yes, in one case only.

(f) Necessary enquiries were made in respect of assessment years 1956-57 and 1957-58. The certificates for both these years were issued when demands were outstanding. As regards 1956-57 assessment year, the certificate was in respect of a penalty levied for default in payment of tax. When it was proved later that the tax had already been paid the penalty was cancelled and certificate withdrawn. For 1957-58, the certificate was issued because the major portion of the demand was in arrear. The departmental authorities explained this position to the assessee and he has since sent a cheque for the balance of the arrears.

Liberalised Pension Rules

2128. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 20|(5)-EV|57, of the 19th February, 1957 declaring that the Death-*cum*-Retirement Gratuity admissible under the Liberalised Pension Rules in the nature of a 'gift' is in conformity with the laws of the land; and

(b) whether this rule can be made obligatory on the employees who entered service before that date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Defence Research Programme

2129. **Shri P. K. Deo**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sir Donald Bailey, Director of Military Engineering and Experimental Establishment, U.K., while addressing the Services officers at Delhi urged the need for development of the Defence research programme in this country, particularly affecting military engineering;

(b) if so, what were the main points of his talk; and

(c) how far the Government of India are going to implement his suggestions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points in his talk were:—

(i) the need for a sound Defence Research and Development Organisation for the indigenous development of equipment.

(ii) maximum latitude should be given to the research workers within the approved budget.

(iii) to cut short the time lag in development, procedures including financial procedure should be simplified.

(c) The Government is aware of the importance of the above points for proper and efficient functioning of a Research and Development Organisation. However, they still await implementation although both thinking and endeavour in this direction is intensive and continuous.

Appointments in Government Undertakings

2130. **Shri Damani**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken about not obtaining approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet for appointments in Government Undertakings up to a certain level; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Whilst previously posts (other than Chairman, Managing Director and General Manager) in State-owned public corporations, companies and enterprises, which carried an ultimate salary of Rs. 2,000 required reference to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, it has now been decided that only those posts (other than Chairman, Managing Director and General Manager) where the ultimate salary *exceeds* Rs. 2,000 require a reference to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes in Orissa

2131. **Shri Mohan Nayak**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts which were sanctioned for Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes in Orissa in 1959-60;

(b) whether the money allotted has been fully spent; and

(c) the number of houses constructed for the Scheduled Castes in Orissa under this scheme in 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Rs. 2·00 lakhs under the Central Sector and Rs. 1·00 lakh under the State Sector Schemes.

(b) and (c). The required information has not yet been furnished by the State Government.

Gol Ghumat of Bijapur

2132. { **Shri D. A. Katti:** / **Shri Manay:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the *Gol Ghumat* of Bijapur stands in a very bad condition and that there is an urgent need of its repair;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to repair it;

(c) when it was last repaired; and

(d) what amount was spent on its repair?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The monument is in a sound state of preservation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The last special repairs were started in 1959-60 and are still in progress.

(d) Rs. 37,976.46 nP. during 1959-60.

Indian Refineries Ltd., Gauhati

2133. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Refineries Ltd. are utilising the buildings of the Industrial Estate of Gauhati and thus affecting the progress of work of the said Estate;

(b) if so, how long they will occupy the said buildings; and

(c) the amount spent on the refinery work up-till now?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes Sir. As there are several such sheds still lying unoccupied, use of one shed by Indian Refineries Ltd. will not affect the progress of the Industrial Estate.

(b) Until October, 1960.

(c) Rs. 171·67 lakhs upto the 30th March, 1960.

Conference of State Law Ministers

2134. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of the State Law Ministers is to be convened in the near future to examine the Report of the Law Commission on the 'Reform of Judicial Administration';

(b) if so, the probable date of the Conference;

(c) whether any agenda has been drawn up to be discussed at the Conference;

(d) whether it is also a fact that though most of the recommendations concern the States directly, the State Governments have shown inadequate interest in sending their reactions; and

(e) the names of the States which have sent in their reactions?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No date has so far been fixed.

(c) A provisional agenda has been drawn up and circulated to the State Governments. The agenda is yet to be finalised.

(d) Most of the recommendations concern the States directly. It will.

however, be not correct to say that the State Governmeits have not shown sufficient interest in sending their comments on the Report. The Report is a voluminous one running into 1282 printed pages and containing a very large number of recommendations. The recommendations are far-reaching, complex and cover the entire system of judicial administration and the State Governments are therefore likely to take considerable time in studying the recommendations before offering their comments.

(e) Comments have so far been received only from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and they relate only to a few of the recommendations.

Exemption from Income-tax

2135. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income from the quarters and houses put up by employers for their employees and workers has been exempted from the purview of income-tax from 1959; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tobacco Cultivation

2136. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1173 on the 16th March, 1960 and state what are the particulars of the case of unauthorised cultivation of tobacco which is pending adjudication?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Shri Sher Singh S|o Shri Saidi of village Kuffarpur, tehsil and district Gurgaon, was alleged to have cultivated tobacco on 20 cents of land without declaration under rule 15 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 and to have produced 3 maunds of unmanufactured tobacco which is reported to have been consumed by him. A show cause notice was issued to him and in his reply he has denied having cultivated any tobacco in the crop year 1958-59. Further investigations are in progress.

Sangeet Natak Akademi Grants

2137. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akadami have since decided about the grants for cultural organisations during 1959-60; and

(b) how many organisations in Andhra Pradesh have been given the grants during the same period (organisation-wise)?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thes Akademi has sanctioned grants to the following organisations in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60:—

Name of the Organisation	Amount
	Rs.
1. Kalakshetram, Eluru	3,600/-
2. Kala Mandal Hyderabad.	2,000 -
3. Andhra Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi, Hyderabad.	3,600 -

Delhi Police Force

2138. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to employ the Delhi Police Force to enforce the civic behaviour of the people in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration.

Class III and Class IV Posts

2139. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of lower division clerks and Class IV staff have been lying vacant in various Ministries and attached offices of the Government of India as on the 15th March, 1960 and since when;

(b) whether these posts have been notified to the Director General of Rehabilitation and Employment for the nomination of the retrenched employees against these vacant posts; and

(c) if so, by what time these vacant posts are likely to be filled up by the retrenched employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The information is not readily available and its collection will involve considerable time and labour.

(b) Recruitment to all posts of Lower Dnvision Clerks in the Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India participating in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme is made through the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of competitive examinations. As such the question of, notifying vacancies to the Director Gereneral, Resettlement and Employment, does not arise. As regards posts of Lower Division Clerks in other offices and also Class IV staff, unless any different method of recruitment has been prescribed in any particular case, all vacancies are to be notified under the existing orders to the Director General, Resettlement and Employment, for being filled from the surplus staff available on his registers.

(c) Every effort is being made by the Director General Resettlement and Employment to absorb retrenched employees in available vacancies as quickly as possible.

चीनी राष्ट्रजनों को प्रदान की गई भारतीय नागरिकता

२१४०. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चीन द्वारा भारतीय सीमा के अतिक्रमण के उपरान्त कितने चीनी राष्ट्रजनों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त): जुलाई, १९५६ के पश्चात जबकि नागरिकता अधिनियम, १९५५ के अधीन भारतीय नागरिकता अवाप्ति के नियम जारी किये गये थे, दस चीनी राष्ट्रजनों को देशीयकरण के प्रमाण पत्र दिये गये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय नागरिकों के साथ विवाहित तीन चीनी स्त्रियों को रजिस्ट्रेशन द्वारा भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है ।

विदेशी छात्राओं के लिये हिन्दी छात्रवृत्तियां

२१४१. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में हिन्दी का अध्ययन करने के लिये कितने विदेशी छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गयी हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें कितने रूसी छात्र हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) १९ ।

(ख) २ ।

Panchayats in Tripura

2142. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to hand over functions of superintendence and control of Panchayats in Tripura to Tripura Territorial Council when they come into existence; and

(b) if so whether the Tripura Territorial Council would be consulted in framing necessary rules for the election of Panchayats in Tripura?

The Minister of Home Affairs Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Tripura Territorial Council already enjoys the power of superintendence and control over Panchayats under the provisions

of section 28 of the Territorial Council Act, 1956. The extent and nature of superintendence and control of the Council over the Panchayats has been clarified in rule 99 of the Territorial Council Rules, 1957, framed by the Government of India in pursuance of the powers conferred on it under section 54(2) of the Act.

(b) The necessary rules for holding elections to Panchayats are being prepared by the Chief Commissioner, Tripura. As required under section 110 of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 (as extended to Tripura), these rules will be published for inviting the views of the public. Any comments received from the Tripura Territorial Council will be duly considered in finalising these rules.

High Schools in Tripura

2143. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high schools started by Tripura Territorial Council during the last three years;

(b) whether the number is adequate; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to start more high schools in rural areas?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Two.

(b) and (c). There are at present 16 high and higher secondary schools under the Tripura Territorial Council of which 13 are in rural areas. In addition there are 16 privately managed High and Higher Secondary Schools. Another high school is proposed to be started by the Territorial Council during the current year in the rural area. With the addition of the new school, the educational facilities at the secondary stage would be quite adequate to meet the existing needs. With the further expansion of Educational facilities at the primary and middle stages, new high and higher secondary schools will be opened as and when required.

Explosion in Delhi

2144. Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion took place on Monday, the 25th March, 1960 in a dry well on Mehrauli Road, Delhi;

(b) if so, the cause of the incindent; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). On the morning of 28th March, 1960, an explosion occurred in a small dry pond on Merhauli Road, Delhi. The matter was immediately investigated by the Police and it was found that a misfired military mortar shell had burst An army practice firing range is situated on Mehrauli-Badarpur Road and it appears that the shell was found by somebody and later thrown into the dry pond. The enquiries do not disclose any reason to suspect the commision of any cognizable offence. No arrests have been made.

Profit by Tea Companies

2145. Shri Ramam:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profit earned by the tea companies belonging to non-residents in India during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the remittance of profits and dividend from India by these companies during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 4].

Delhi Central Jail

2146. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of prisoners lodged in the Delhi Central Jail; and

(b) the menu of the diets supplied to the prisoners lodged in the Delhi Jail (class-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 5].

Practice Firing in Jhansi

2147. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 26th March, 1960 two persons were injured by a bullet which hit them in the course of practice firing in Military field at Nagada in District Jhansi (U.P.):

(b) whether one of the injured died in the hospital; and

(c) whether any compensation is being paid to the members of the family of the deceased woman and injured man?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the 26th March, 1960 two persons were injured by an artillery shell which fell near the village of Nagda during firing practices. Prior to the commencement of firing, the villagers had been warned about the firing practices on that date and a certificate to the effect that the ranges were clear was given by the local civil authorities. The injured persons were evacuated to the Military hospital at Jhansi for treatment, where one of them, a woman, succmbed to her injuries the same night.

(c) A Court of Inquiry has been constituted. The question of compensation will be considered after the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry on the accident are received.

12 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL) ORDER

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, on behalf of Sardar Swaran Singh, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. S.O. 814 dated the 2nd April, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2087/69].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Sir, on behalf of the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to Eighty-ninth Report on Ministry of Rehabilitation—Western Zone.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
EIGHTY-NINTH REPORT

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, on behalf of the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, I beg to present the Eighty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Western Zone.

BOMBAY REORGANISATION BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith.

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*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Shri Mohan Swarup may continue his speech.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि कुछ मकान गिराने की बात मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा की जा रही है । इस सिलसिले में मैंने कहा था कि इनको क्यों गिराया जा रहा है । मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि जो मकान बनते हैं उनकी आयु ५० और ६० बरस होती है । मैंने एक सवाल का जवाब भी इसके बारे में कल आपको पढ़ कर सुनाया था । उसमें बताया गया था कि कुछ मकानों की छतें गिर गई हैं और दूसरी खराबियां पैदा हो गई हैं । यह जो खराबियां हैं, जोकि वैड वर्कमैनशीप का नतीजा है, इनको दूर किया जाना चाहिये और देखा जाना चाहिये कि ये खराबियां पैदा न हों । इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मकान अच्छे हैं, जो चल सकते हैं, और जिनको मुरम्मत करने के बाद काम में लाया जा सकता है, उनको न गिराया जाये, उनको न तोड़ा जाये तो बेहतर है । इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे पास रुपये की कमी है और रुपये की कमी के साथ ही साथ हमारे पास मकानों की भी कमी है । हर साल नये मकान कम बन रहे हैं जबकि हमारी जरूरियात बढ़ती ही जा रही है । इस वास्ते आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुये, मकानों की जरूरतों को महसूस करते हुये यह जरूरी है कि जो मकान मुरम्मत के बाद काम में लाये जा सकते हैं, यूज हो सकते हैं, उनको मुरम्मत करवा कर काम में लाया जाय ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो काम की खराबी है वह दो कारणों से हो सकती है । इसका एक कारण तो इंजीनियरिंग स्टाफ की नीयत खराब होना हो सकता है और दूसरा कारण यह हो सकता है कि जो ठेकेदारान काम को लेते हैं, वे ठीक तरह से नहीं करते हैं, वे खराबी पैदा करते हैं । इसके लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि ५० लाख से ऊपर के जो काम हैं वे कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये से करवाये जायें । कंस्ट्रक्शन कोगोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाई जायें, और उनको यह काम सौंपा जाये । साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि अलग अलग किस्म का काम सप्लिट अप कर दिया जाय, अलग अलग किस्म के काम को अलग अलग कर दिया जाये और अलग अलग लोगों को दिया जाये और यदि ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि काम में एफिशेंसी आयेगी और एफिशेंसी के साथ साथ काम अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि भारत सेवक समाज तथा दूसरी ऐसी जो इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, वालेंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशंस हैं, जोकि काम को बहुत अच्छी तरह से और किफायत से कर रही हैं, उनको काम दिया जाये । मुझे बताया गया है कि बिहार में कुछ काम भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा करवाया गया है और वह बड़ी किफायत से हुआ है, १०-१५ परसेंट कम खर्च में हुआ है उससे जिसमें कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के लोग करते हैं । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि भारत सेवक समाज जैसी इंस्टीट्यशंस के द्वारा काम करावाया जाना चाहिये ।

अब मैं हाउसिंग के मुताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । हाउसिंग की सूरत हाल

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

यह है कि १९५१ की आबादी जो थी उसके मुताबिक १९५१ तक हमारे पास ६४.३६ मिलियन हाउसिस थे। उनमें से ५४.०६ मिलियन हाउससिस गांवों में थे और १०.३० मिलियन शहरों में। ६०.४८ मिलियन परिवार ग्रामों में रहते थे और १२.८० मिलियन परिवार शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहते थे। इसी तरह से टैक्सेशन एनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि अर्बन हाउसिंग पर १२० करोड़ रुपया और रूरल हाउसिंग पर १६० करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है १९५३ और १९५४ में। हाउसिस के बारे में जैसा मैंने अभी अर्ज किया, बड़ी किल्लत है, बड़ी कमी है। खास तौर से क्लास ४ सर्वेंट्स के लिय, गरीब लोगों के लिये बहुत ही कम हाउससिस हैं। हाउसिस की कमी के कई कारण हैं। पहला कारण तो यह है कि आबादी बढ़ रही है। हर साल करीब ५० लाख आबादी हिन्दुस्तान की बढ़ जाती है यानी दो बरस में एक करोड़ आबादी बढ़ जाती है। इसी के साथ साथ इंडस्ट्रीयलाइजशन हो रहा है और स्थिति ऐसीहो रही है कि गांवों से लोग शहरों में आना चाहते हैं और आ भी रहेहैं। रिफ्यूजी भी बाहर से आये हैं। इन सब कारणों से मकानों की बड़ी किल्लत है। स्लम्स की जो हालत है, गन्दी बस्तियों की जो हालत है, वह तो हमारे लिये बदनामी का कारण बनी हुई है, वह एक धब्बा है जिसे हमें मिटाना है। मैंने दिल्ली ही में कितने ही स्लम्स देखे हैं। पिछले साल भी मैंने कहा था कि उनकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये लेकिन अभी तक आपका ध्यान उनकी तरफ नहीं गया है। इस संबंध में मेरा यह सुझाव था कि हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में हमारी जो पालिसी है, वह तय हो और साथ ही साथ जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेट-अप है, वह मजबूत हो। स्लम्स के बारे में मेरा सुझाव भी है कि जिस तरह से गांवों में कम्युनिटी डिवलेपमेंट ब्लाक्स होते हैं, उसी तरह से शहरों में भी कम्युनिटी डिवलेपमेंट ब्लाक्स हों जो स्लम्स को टेक-अप करें। इस संबंध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि म्यूनिसीपैलिटीज को रुपया दिया जाये और वे उस रुपये के जरिये से स्लम्स को दूर करवाने की कोशिश करें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि म्यूनिसीपैलिटीज को और भी छोटे छोटे काम करने को दिये जायें। गांव पंचायतों को भी सैल्फ-सफिशेंट बनाया जाये, उनकी जो इनकम है उसको बढ़ाया जाये और उनको भी कुछ काम सौंपे जायें।

रूरल हाउससिंग के सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मैटीरियल इमारतों में लगता है, वह गांवों में ही मिलना चाहिये। खपरैल और सिमेंट इत्यादि जो भी मैटीरियल मकान बनाने के काम में आता है, वह गांवों में ही उपलब्ध होना चाहिये....

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : लेकिन देता तो सेंटर है, एलोकेटस तो सैंटर करता है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) सैंटर स्टेटस को एडवाइस कर सकता है।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : काम प्राविंसिस का है लेकिन सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एलोकेट करती है और जब यहां से रुपया दिया जायेगा तभी तो वहां वे काम करेंगे, बिना रुपये के नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मेरे कुछ सुझाव है, जोकि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। कल यहां पर इसका जिक्र हुआ था कि हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंसिस हुई हैं। हैदराबाद में हुई है, मैसूर में हुई है दार्जिलिंग में हुई है। उन कान्फ्रेंसिस के जो फैसले थे, वे अच्छी तरह से इम्लेमेंट नहीं हो पाये हैं। जो हैदराबाद काफ्रेंस का सुझाव था उसी तरह का मेरा भी कुछ सुझाव

है । ये जो मीटिंग्ज होती हैं वे यही नहीं कि हैदराबाद में हों बल्कि मैं चाहता हूं कि सूबे के स्तर पर भी होनी चाहियें, पीरियाडिकल मीटिंग्ज होनी चाहियें और उनमें उन लोगों को इनवाइट किया जाना चाहिये जोकि रूरल हाउसिंग में दिलचस्पी रखते हों, गांवों की सूरतहाल से वाकफियत रखते हों, दूसरे जिन लोग को बुलाना मुनासिब समझा जाये, बुलाया जाये और उनके साथ एक्सपर्टस भी बठें और मीटिंग में डिसकशन के दौरान में जो सुझाव दिये जायें उनको कार्यान्वित करने पर तवज्जह दी जाये ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि स्टेट हाउसिंग फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन बनाये जायें जोकि उन लोगों को रुपया दें, जो मकानों के लिये रुपया चाहते हैं और साथ ही साथ दूसरी सहूलियतें लोगों की पहुंचायें ।

प्राइवेट हाउस बिल्डिंग के काम को, एक्टिविटी को बढ़ावा देना भी आपका फर्ज है । कल यहां पर कहा गया कि बहुत से लोग मकान नहीं बना रहे हैं । इसकी वजह यह बताई गई कि मकान बनानें के लिये जो जमीनें थीं, उनको सरकार ने एक्वायर कर लिया है । इसकी नतीजा यह हुआ है कि मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन मिल नहीं रही है । जो बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल है, वह महंगा हो रहा है । इस वास्ते मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल को सस्ता किया जाये और खासी तादाद में यह लोगो को उपलब्ध होना चाहिये । आज हालत यह है कि अगर कोई सिमेंट लेना चाहता है और जितनी मात्रा में लेना चाहता है, उतनी मात्रा में उसको वह मिलता नहीं है । लोहा भी नहीं मिलता है । तो जो बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल है वह भी मिलना चाहिये और सस्ता होना चाहिये । उसी के साथ साथ जमीनों का भी इन्तजाम होना चाहिये और लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये उत्साहित करना चाहिये क्योंकि इन दिक्कतों की वजह से मकान बन नहीं रहे हैं । इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी चाहता था कि लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन भी हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में और ज्यादा सहूलियत दे ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि हाउसेज के इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिये गवर्नमेंट लोन दे । वह नये मकानों के लिये तो लोन देते है लेकिन उनके इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिये नहीं देती है । इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिये लोन दिया जाना जरूरी है ।

बकवर्ड एरियाज जो हैं उनमें से कुछ गांव छांटे गये हैं । पहले ५०० गांव छांटे गये थे, अब १६०० गांव छांटे गये हैं बेहतरीन बनाने के लिये । लेकिन जिस मुल्क में ५ लाख, ५८ हजार गांव हों उसमें से सिर्फ १६०० गांव को ले लेने से कुछ बन नहीं सकता इस तरह से जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उनका कुछ भी भला नहीं हो सकता । हमारे यहां जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उनमें जो लोग रहते है उनमें से एक थारू जाति भी है, दूसरे लोग रहते हैं, जिन के पास रहने की सहूलियतें नहीं हैं । इस तरह खास तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है ताकि इन इलाकों में खास तौर पर मकान बनाने की सहूलियत दी जा सके ।

हमारे यहां ५ लाख, ५८ हजार गांव है अगर आप सब गांवों को हाउसिंग फेसिलिटीज नहीं दे सकते है तो कम से कम जहां पर ब्लाक्स चल रहे हैं वहां तो आप यह सहूलियतें दें । माडेल विलेज बनाने की तरफ तवज्जह दी जाये जिसमें कि माडेल हाउसेज हों । हर ब्लाक में गांव छांटे जायें । इसी तरह से गांवों में मकान बनाने का काम आगे बढ़ सकता है । साथ ही मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मकान बनाने के लिये तो सरकार पैसा देती है पर सड़कें और नालियों के लिये कोई प्राविजन नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसके लिये भी कुछ करे ।

लैंडलेस लेबरर्स के लिये भी कहीं पर कोई सहूलियत नहीं है । जैसा कि हैदराबाद कांफ्रेंस

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

में सजेशन दिया गया था, उनको १५ फी सदी सब्सिडी दी जाये । इसी तरह के और भी बहुत से सुझाव कांफ्रेंस में दिये गये हैं लेकिन उनको इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सुझावों पर गवर्नमेंट गौर करे और उन पर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल करने की बात सोचे । जहां तक हाउसिंग का सवाल है, सरकार की तवज्जह इस तरफ ज्यादा नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि न सिर्फ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही इस तरफ तवज्जह दें बल्कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी तवज्जह दे । स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस से कहा जाये कि वह इन ऐक्टिविटीज को ज्यादा बढ़ाये । इसी हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब स्लम्स को दूर करने के लिये भी ज्यादा तवज्ह दें । हम देखते हैं कि स्लम्स दूर नही होते । वह एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ट्रांस्फर तो हो जाते हैं । किसी से कहा जाता है कि स्लम्म को यहां से हटाओ, तो वह वहां से हट कर दूसरी जगह बैठ जाते हैं ।

इसी तरह से मै देखता हूं कि दिल्ली में १० या १५ हजार आदमी पेवमेंट ड्वेलर्स हैं, जो सड़कों पर, फुट पाथ पर लेटते हैं। जब हम उनकी हालत को देखते हैं तो ताज्जुब होता है । मुल्क को आजाद हुये १२, १३ वर्ष हो गये लेकिन उसके बाद भी ऐसे लोगों की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती । हमने दिल्ली में कुछ रैन बसेरे भी देखे, जिनको नाइट शेल्टर कहा जाता है और जहां पर लोग रात में ठहरते हैं और एक आध आना पैसा दे देते । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के रैन बसेरे और जगहों पर भी बनाये जायें ताकि पेवमेंट ड्वेलर्स को सोने के लिये जगह मिल सके । मै चाहता हूं कि मनिस्टर साहब इसपर तवज्जह दें और अमल भी करें ।

अब सप्लाइज की बात आती है । एक इंडियन मिशन वाशिंगटन में है, एक लन्दन में है, काफी रुपया का सामान हर साल उन के जरिये से खरीदा जाता है । अव्वल तो इस सिलसिले में मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जो सामान यहां मिल सकता हो, उसे यहीं से लेने की कोशिश की जाये । जो हमारी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिये जितना सामान हम उनके प्रोडक्शन में से ले सकें, लें । उसके बाद जहां तक मुमकिन हो सके हम देशी सामान ही लें अपने इस्तेमाल के लिये बजाय बाहर से करोड़ों रुपये का सामान मंगवायें ।

इसी के साथ साथ होटल्स के बारे में भी बात उठती है । होटल्स गवर्नमेंट बनवा रही है । अब जनता होटल बनाया जा रहा है जिस में बहुत थोड़े आदमियों के लिये व्यवस्था हो सकेगी । अच्छी बात है अगर जनता होटल बनें । जनता होटल के मुताल्लिक कहा जाता है कि जो लोग इस मनिस्ट्री से सहायता लेंगे उनको सब्सिडी दी जायेगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि वह रुपया और ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया जाये ताकि लोगों को वहां पर ठहरने के लिये एनकरेजमेंट हो । आज जो होटल गवर्नमेंट ने बनाये हैं वह इतने महंगे हैं कि जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है । अशोक होटल में मामूली आदमी तो ठहर ही नहीं सकते । वहां या तो कोई स्मगलर ही ठहर सकता है जिस को लाखों रुपये रोज की आमदनी बेईमानी से होती है, या कोई बहुत ही बड़ा आदमी ठहर सकता है । जो दर्म्यान की आमदनी वाले हैं उनकी हिम्मत वहां ठहरने की नहीं हो सकती । मैं देखता हूं कि सैकड़ों कमरे अशोक होटल में खाली पड़े रहते हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट खुद होटल्स बनाने की तरफ तवज्जह दे और उनको सस्ता करने की कोशिश करे ।

अशोक होटल में जो कार्यकर्ता हैं उनकी भी कुछ शिकायतें हैं । उनको इन्क्रीमेंट्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं, उनकी सर्विसेज मुस्तकिल नहीं की जा रही हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सिलसिले में भी तवज्जह दी जाये । मोगल गार्डेन के जो माली वगैरह हैं, उनकी हालत

श्री बहुत खराब है, उनकी सर्विस और भत्ते वगैरह के जो मसले हैं उनपर भी हमदर्दी से गौर करना चाहिये । वह लोग गरीब आदमी हैं आप को उनकी सूरते हाल पर भी गौर करना चाहिये ।

मैं फिर मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में जो करप्शन है उसको रोकने के लिये और जो खराबियां वहां हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये जरूरी कदम उठायें और इस मिनिस्ट्री को ज्यादा से ज्यादा एफिशिएंट और अच्छी करें क्योंकि उन पर बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है । जसा मैंने अर्ज किया, ३० करोड़ रु० कंस्ट्रक्शन पर खर्च होते हैं, अगर इतनी बड़ी रकम वेफेजर्ड वे में खर्च होती रही है तो यह मुल्क के लिये बहुत हानिकारक है ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, जब हम आज वर्क्स हाउसिंग और सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री के मतालबात जर पर बहस कर रहे हैं तो उस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक वजारत की कारकर्दगी का ताल्लुक है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बहुत बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बनाने में, बहुत अजीमुश्शान बिल्डिंगों बनाने में उसने काफी अच्छा काम किया।

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): May I request the hon. Member to use less Urdu words and more Hindi words so that we may be able to follow his speech?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अंग्रेजी में बोल सकें तो अच्छा है ।

श्री अ०मु० तारिक : जी,मैं अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोल सकता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आगे तो आ सकते हैं ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जनाब वाला, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जहां तक बहुत बड़े बड़े मकान, ऊंची ऊंची इमारतें बनाने और संग मरमर, संग सफेद और संग सुर्ख बिछाने के काम का ताल्लुक है, यकीनन पिछले चन्द सालों में हमने इस पर काफी रुपया खर्च किया । लेकिन वजारत का यह भी काम है कि वह इस चीज को देखे कि इस मुल्क के रहने वालों में कौन लोग हैं । उनमें अक्सरियत बहुत छोटे आदमियों की है, गरीब आदमियों की है । मजदूरों की है, बेमकानों की है, क्लर्कों की है और छोटे छोटे चपरासियों की है । जिस वक्त हम इस तरफ देखते हैं तो हमें यहां पर इस बात को मान लेना चाहिये कि हम इन छोटे छोटे लोगों को जिन के कन्धों पर इस मुल्क की हुकूमत का दारोमदार है, कोई सही तरीके की सहूलियत पहुंचाने में नाकाम रहे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की यह एक रवायत रही है, बहुत पुरानी रवायत है, तारीखी रवायत है कि हमने ऊंचे ऊंचे महल बनाये । आज हमारे पास ताजमहल है । अब ताजमहल को हम दुनिया के लोगों को दिखाते हैं एक बहुत बड़ी इमारत के लिहाज से लेकिन इस इमारत का एक और पहलू यह भी है कि यह इमारत बनी है गरीबों के खून से....

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : मुहब्बत की बुनियाद पर बनी है ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से ऐसे गरीब लोग होंगे जो कि अपनी मुहब्बत की यादगार कायम करना चाहते होंगे लेकिन उनको जमाने ने, रोजगार ने और पैसे ने इतनी फुरसत न दी होगी लेकिन एक बादशाह ने जो कि एक अच्छा बादशाह था उसने हम लोगों की गुरबत का मजाक उड़ा कर ताजमहल बनाया जिस पर कि हम आज फख्र करते हैं.....

श्री त्यागी : गलत बात है यह तो एम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिये बनाया गया था और गरीब आदमियों को इसके जरिये से रोजी मिली है ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : बहरहाल रोजी कितनी मिली इस पर मैं त्यागी जी से बहस नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि वह मेरे गुरू हैं लेकिन तवारीख इस बात की गवाह है कि कम लोगों को रोजी मिली थी और यह इमारत जल्दी बन गई थी । आज भी हमारी इस वजारत ने यही कहा है कि जो हम यह बड़े बड़े होटल और बहुत ऊंची-ऊंची इमारतें बनाते हैं तो उनको सिर्फ इसलिये बनाते हैं कि लोगों को रोजगार मिले और यकीनन किसी हद तक लोगों को रोजगार मिलता भी है लेकिन मैं इस वजारत से यह पूछने का हक रखता हूं कि कितने ऐसे बेघर लोग हैं, कितने ऐसे छोटे लोग हैं और कितने ऐसे झोंपड़े वाले हैं जिनको कि सरकार के जरिये इस मुल्क में मकान मुहय्या किये गये हैं ? इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमें अच्छे मकान बनाने की जरूरत है और हमको अच्छे मकान बनाने चाहियें लेकिन उसके साथ ही छोटे लोगों की तरफ भी सरकार को अपनी नजर रखनी चाहिये ।

जनाबवाला जहां तक इस वजारत की तमाम चीजों का ताल्लुक है हम सब लोग उससे परेशान रहते हैं । किसी हद तक यह ऐसी वजारत है कि भले ही वह खामख्वाह हो चा और किसी तरह से लेकिन यह वाकया है कि यह वजारत पबलिक में बदनाम है । अब पबलिक वर्क्स के बारे में ही ले लीजिये । चाहे आप उसमें कितने ही अच्छे और दयानतदार आदमी क्यों न रक्खें लेकिन थोड़ी बहुत बदनामी जरूरत होती है । हमारे वजीर साहब का यह फर्ज है और हमारी हुकूमत का यह फर्ज है कि वह लोगों में इतना एतमाद पैदा करे और खुद हमारे अफसरों का भी यह फर्ज होता है कि लोगों में अपने अपने ताब्बुन और तरीके से यह एतमाद पैदा करें कि हमारे आफिसर्स करप्ट नहीं हैं और वह अच्छे आदमी हैं । उसके लिये एक अच्छे पोलीटीशियन और लोगों के मामलात को समझने वाले आदमियों की जरूरत है और ऐसा होने पर लोग भी आपको अच्छी तरह से समझ सकेंगे ।

हमारे पास हौर्टीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट है । वह बहुत अच्छा डिपार्टमेंट है । उसमें कुछ लोग तो जरूर थोड़ा बहुत होर्टीकलचर के मुताल्लिक जानते हैं लेकिन उनमें अक्सरियत ऐसे लोगों की है जो कि फूलों के नाम से भी नावाकिफ हैं । हमारे पास मालियों का एक कारवां है, काफिला है लेकिन जो कारवां मालियों का हमारे सामने मुहय्या किया गया है उसके मुकाबले पर अगर हम उनके काम को देखें तो हमें यकीनन अफसोस होता है । आज से चन्द वर्ष पहले जब यहां पर अंग्रेजों का जमाना था तब इसी दिल्ली में फूलों की किल्लत नहीं थी लेकिन जब से हम आये मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं कि हमने दिल्ली की इन खूबसूरत जगहों की सहराओं में तबदील करने की कोशिश की और ऐसा लोगों को रोजगार मुहैय्या करने के वास्ते किया जा रहा है मैं इससे इंकार नहीं कर सकता और जाहिर है कि इन बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों पर कसीर रकम खर्च करनी पड़ती है ।

मैं अपने वजीर साहब की तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो फरनीचर सरकार की तरफ से मुहैय्या किया जाता है तो सरकारी कानून के तहत एक मुद्दत में उसका वैलुएशन करना होता है । हमने देखा है कि एक फरनीचर जिसकी कि कीमत कम होती है लेकिन सरकार जब उसको किराये पर देती है तो उसकी कीमत भी कम नहीं लगानी है और भले ही २०, २० और २५, २५ साल का पुराना फरनीचर क्यों न हो जाये उसकी कीमत कम करके नहीं लगायी जाती है । इस तरफ भी हुकूमत को तवज्जह देनी चाहिये । खास तौर पर रेफ्रिजेटर्स और बिजली के पंखों के बारे में जिन पर कि डिपार्टमेंट बाजार की निस्बत बहुत ज्यादा किराया वसूल करता है और मुतवातिर कई सालों से वही किराया वसूल करता चला आता है । हुकूमत को फरनीचर के वैलुएशन की तरफ भी तवज्जह देनी चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा इस वजारत में और खास तौर पर सेंट्रल पी० डबल्यू० डी० में डिसिप्लन की इंतिहाई जरूरत है । इसमें कोई लगावट नहीं है बल्कि यह हकीकत है कि हमारे कुछ इंजीनियर्स ऐसे हैं जिनके कि होने पर हम फख्र कर सकते हैं लेकिन उनकी नाकामी की अगर कोई वजह है तो वह इस मुल्क में इन-डिसिप्लन है । और इस वजारत में इन-डिसिप्लन है । इसके लिये दोनों तरफ के लोग जिम्मेदार हैं छोटे लोग भी और बड़े लोग भी । कहीं तो हम देखते हैं कि जो छोटे लोग होते हैं, मजदूर होते हैं, नज्जार होते हैं या और छोटे मोटे काम करने वाले होते हैं वे ठीक होते हैं लेकिन उनके ऊपर जो काम लेने वाले आदमी होते हैं, ओवरसियर्स और सबओवरसियर्स, उन में कुछ खामियां होती हैं तो कहीं हम देखते हैं इंजीनियर्स और ओवर-सियर्स बहुत अच्छे हैं लेकिन उनके नीचे जो काम करने वाला अमला होता है वह छोटे आदमी डिसिप्लन के तहत काम करना नहीं जानते और हर मामूली बात पर स्ट्राइक कर बैठते हैं । मामूली से मामूली बात पर स्ट्राइक्स कर दी जाती हैं । हुकूमत को इस चीज को देखना है और इस वजारत को तब तक नहीं चलाया जा सकता है जब तक कि यह डिसिप्लन उनमें कायम न की जाये क्योंकि इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि बहुत से लोग जो कि इस वजारत में काम करते हैं वे इल्म से नावाकफियत रखते हैं और वे जम्हूरियत के सही मायने नहीं सम-झते हैं और उन को एक्सप्लाएट किया जाता है ।

मैं इस बात के खिलाफ नहीं हूं कि हमें अच्छे होटल नहीं बनाने चाहियें चाहे अशोक होटल हो या जनपथ होटल हो । यकीनन इस मुल्क में जबकि हम यह कोशिश करते हैं कि अपने मुल्क को हम दूसरे दुनिया के मुल्कों के मुकाबले खड़ा करें तो हमें अच्छे होटल, अच्छे रास्ते और अच्छे होस्टल बनाने होंगे । बाहर के आये हुए लोगों को जो कि टूरिस्ट्स की शक्ल में यहां आते हैं हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम उन को सही सहूलियत दें लेकिन उसके यह मायने भी नहीं हैं कि हम इस जजबे के तहत कि हमको अच्छे होटल बनाने चाहिये, हमें ज्यादा रकम खर्च नहीं करनी चाहिये । अब अशोक होटल को ही ले लीजिये । कितना हम ने उसमें घाटा दिया है उसको हर वक्त कहने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन अब किसी हद तक हमें यह सुन कर खुशी हुई है कि हम मुनाफे की तरफ जायेंगे और वहां का इन्तजाम जहां तक कि इन्तजामी मामलात का ताल्लुक है एक अच्छे आदमी के सुपुर्द किया गया है । लेकिन इस में चन्द एक चीजें हैं जिनकी कि तरफ सरकार को तवज्जह देनी चाहिये । खुद अशोक होटल में यह बात पैदा की गई है कि वहां पर ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो और वे छोटे छोटे वहां के दुकानदार ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने पर मजबूर कर दिये गये हैं । अब उन छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों से जिनको कि मामूली मामूली जगहें दी गई हैं उनसे २०, २० और २५, २५ हजार रुपया सालाना बतौर किराय के लिया जाता है । अब वे बेचारे दुकानदार इस बात पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि ब्लैक मार्केट करें और इस का असर यह होता है कि बाहर के टूरिस्ट्स जो कि उस होटल में आकर ठहरते हैं वे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के बारे में गलत राय कायम कर लेते हैं । अशोक होटल में जो टूरिस्ट अपना सूट या शेरवानी ड्राईक्लीन कराना चाहे तो उससे ६ रुपये ड्राईक्लीनिंग के वास्ते लिये जाते हैं लेकिन उसी कपड़े को अगर वह उस दुकानदार को कैनाट प्लेस में ड्राईक्लीनिंग के लिये देता है तो उसको सिर्फ साढ़े ३ रुपये ही देने पड़ते हैं । बहुत से टूरिस्ट्स ने बतलाया कि जब उन्होंने अशोक होटल में अपना सूट वगैरह ड्राईक्लीन कराया तो उनसे ८ या ६ रुपये लिये गये लेकिन जब कैनाट प्लस में उसी दुकानदार से जाकर करवाया तो उन को साढ़े ३ या ४ रुपये ही देने पड़े और जाहिर है कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के बारे में अजीब राय कायम करेंगे । लेकिन अगर हम देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि हकीकत में हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का कसूर नहीं है और यह उस ताजिर का कसूर नहीं है बल्कि यह

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

कसूर तो डबल्यू० एच० एस० मिनिस्ट्री का है जिन्होंने कि इतने ज्यादा दाम लेकर एक मामूली दुकानदार को वहां जगह दी है। आखिर उसने वह ३०, ३५ हजार रुपया उन्हीं लोगों से तो लेना है जो कि वहां उस होटल में आकर ठहरते हैं; इसकी तरफ भी हमको तवज्जह देनी चाहिये और ऐसी गलत रकम जो कि गलत दबाव के तहत ताजिरों से वसूल करते हैं मुनाफे की शकल में नहीं दिखानी चाहिये।

जहां तक अशोक होटल की रिपोर्टस का ताल्लुक है मैं एक मद की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। अशोक होटल में पिछले चन्द सालों से हम वहां के बागों पर, फूल और सब्जियां पैदा करने पर काफी रुपया खर्च करते हैं लेकिन हर साल रिपोर्ट में यह दिखाया गया है कि १०, १२, १५ या १६ हजार फूल और दूसरी चीजें डकोरेशंस के लिए खरीदते हैं। परचेज आफ फ्लावर्स फौर डेकोरेशन के तहत १५, १६ हजार रुपये खर्च किय जाते हैं जबकि दूसरी तरफ हम उसी रिपोर्ट में पाते हैं कि मनी स्पेंट औन एडौर्निंग एण्ड अदर थिंग्स के मातहत काफी रुपया खर्च होता है हजारों रुपय खर्च किये जाते हैं। अब यह दोनों चीजें बिल्कुल मुतजाद हैं और हम जो वहां बागबानी और फूल वगैरह पैदा करने पर खर्च करते हैं तो सिर्फ इस वजह से करते हैं कि वहां पर कम अज कम इतने फूल तो पैदा किये जायें जो कि अशोक होटल के डेकोरेशन्स के वास्ते काफी हों अगर हम उन्हें बाहर नहीं बेच सकते। तब हम देखते हैं कि हम वहां बाग पर भी पैसा खर्च करते हैं, बीज पर सैकड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं और मालियों की तनख्वाहों पर हजारों रुपये खर्च करते हैं लेकिन इस पर भी हमको सालाना १०, १२ हजार रुपये के फूल खरीदने पड़ते हैं। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि जिन आडिटर साहब ने इस रिपोर्ट को पास किया है वह किस अंदाज से पास किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वजीर साहब इस की तरफ तवज्जह दें। जनाब वाला यह वाकया है कि हमारे मुल्क में जब से आजादी आई है फूलों की काश्त की तरफ कम तवज्जह दी जाती है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि डबल्यू० एच० एस० मिनिस्ट्री के पास काफी जमीन है। उन जमीनों पर उनको खुद ऐसी नरसरीज बनानी चाहिये दिल्ली में कि जिनमें तमाम दुनिया के फूल पैदा किये जायें और यह लोगों को बहुत सस्ते दामों पर मुहय्या किये जायें। हमारे पले बेशुमार बाग हैं, हमारे पास बेशुमार माली हैं, फिर भी बजाए इसके कि हम अपने फूल खुद पैदा करें और उनको और लोगों को भी मुहय्या करें, हम अपने लिये भी दूसरों के रहमो करम पर रहते हैं। हमको खुद अपनी नरसरीज बनानी चाहियें और लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर फूल मुहय्या करने चाहियें।

इसके अलावा मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मुख्तलिफ एम० पीज के फ्लैट्स में मुख्तलिफ रंगों का फर्नीचर सप्लाई किया जाता है। जब सबसे बराबर रेंट लिया जाता है तो उनको फर्नीचर भी उसी किस्म का मुहय्या करना चाहिये।

एक और बात है कि जिसकी तरफ मैं इस वजारत की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह हैं झोंपड़ियां। हम में से बहुत से दोस्तों ने और शायद आपने भी देखा होगा कि जहां हमारा अशोका खड़ा है, बिल्कुल उसके सामने ये झोंपड़ियां हैं और उन झोंपड़ियों को खुद इस वजारत ने वहां पनपने का मौका दिया है, और अब उनको कोई नई जगह देने के बजाय तंग किया जाता है। वहां सैकड़ों लोग बसे हुए हैं, जिनके लिय सफाई का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल अशोका के सामने हैं, और इसका नतीजा यह है कि वहां गन्दगी फैली हुई है जो कि सुबह और शाम को और ज्यादा फैलती है। जब आपने उन लोगों का वहां रहना कबूल किया है और आप कहते भी

हैं कि फौरी तौर पर उनको वहां से नहीं हटा सकते, तो उनके सैनीटशन का, पानी वगैरह और चीजों का इन्तिजाम करना चाहिये था। लेकिन हमारी वजारत उन लोगों के इन मसायल को भी हल नहीं करती, और जब नहीं कर सकती और उनको वहां से हटाने की हरकत करती है तो उससे उनमें एक हफरा तफरी फैलती है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी डबल्यू० एच० एस० मिनिस्ट्री का यह बड़ा न काम कारनामा रहा है कि वह छोटे लोगों के लिये कुछ नहीं कर पायी है। हमारे लीडर बार बार तकाजा करते हैं, जहां भी हमारे लीडर जाते हैं और आवाम के लीडर जाते हैं, वह कहते हैं कि हमारी भी यह ख्वाहिश है और हमारी हुकूमत भी यह चाहती है कि लोगों को कम कीमत पर मकान मुहय्या किये जाएं, लेकिन पूरे दस साल में अगर सबसे ज्यादा किसी ने अपने लीडर की और अपने वजीर आजम की इस ख्वाहिश का मजाक उड़ाया है तो वह यह मिनिस्ट्री है। यह मिनिस्ट्री बड़े बड़े होटल बनाने का प्लान बना सकती है, बड़ी बड़ी अजीमुश्शान कोठियां बना सकती है और उनके प्लान चन्द दिनों में बना कर पेश कर सकती है और चन्द सालों में इमारतों पर इमारतें तैयार कर सकती है, लेकिन छोटे लोगों के लिये मुस्तसिर मकान मुहय्या करना इसके बस का रोग नहीं है। अगर ऐसा करना इस वजारत के बस का रोग नहीं है, तो हमें चाहिये कि हम कैबिनेट में, इस मुल्क में और इस हुकूमत में एक ऐसी वजारत बनाएं जिसका काम सिर्फ छोटे लोगों की देखभाल करना हो और मौजूदा वजारत सिर्फ बड़े लोगों की देखभाल करे।

इन चन्द अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी तकरीर खत्म करता हूं।

[شری ع - م - طارق (جموں اور کشمیر): جناب اسپیکر صاحب- جب ہم آج ورکس هاؤسنگ اینڈ سپلائی منسٹری کے مطالبات زد پر بحث کر رہے ہیں تو اس سلسلے میں میں یہ کہنا چاهتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک وزارت کی کارکردگی کا تعلق ہے - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ بہت بڑی بڑی عمارتیں بنانے میں - بہت عظیم الشان بلڈنگیں بنانے میں اس نے اچھا کام کیا -

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): May I request the hon. Member to use less Urdu words and more Hindi words so that we may be able to follow his speech?

ادھیکش مہودے - وہ انگریزی میں بول سکیں تو اچھا ہے -

شری ع - م - طارق - جی- میں انگریزی میں نہیں بول سکتا -

ادھیکش مہودے - آپ آگے تو آ سکتے ہیں -

شری ع - م - طارق - جناب والا - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ جہاں تک بڑے بڑے مکان - اونچی اونچی عمارتیں بنانے اور سلگ مر مر - سلگ سفید اور سلگ سرخ بچھانے کے کام کا تعلق ہے - یقیناً پچھلے چند سالوں میں ہم نے اس پر کافی روپیہ خرچ کیا - لیکن وزارت کا یہ بھی کام ہے نہ وہ اس چیز کو دیکھے کہ اس ملک کے رہنے والوں میں کون لوگ ہیں - ان میں اکثریت بہت چھوٹے آدمیوں کی ہے - غریب آدمیوں کی ہے - مزدوروں کی ہے - بےمکانوں کی ہے - کلرکوں کی ہے اور چھوٹے

Shri Tyagi:

بات ہے یہ تو ایمپلائمنٹ دینے کے
بڑھایا گیا تھا اور غریب آدمیوں کو
کے ذریعہ سے روزگاری ملی ہے -

Shri A. M. Tariq:

بحر حال روزی کتنی ملی اس پر
ں تیاگی جی سے بحث نہیں کرنا
تا کیونکہ وہ میرے گورو ہیں لیکن
یہ اس بات کی گواہ ہے کہ ہم
ں کو روزی ملی تھی اور یہ عمارت
ی بن گئی تھی - آج بھی ہماری اس
ت نے یہی کہا ہے کہ جو ہم یہ بڑے
ہوٹل اور اونچی اونچی عمارتیں
ے ہیں تو ان کو صرف اس لئے بناتے
ں کہ لوگوں کو روزگار ملے اور یقیناً
ی حد تک لوگوں کو روزگار ملتا بھی
لیکن میں اس وزارت سے یہ پوچھنے
حق رکھتا ہوں کہ کتنے ایسے پڑھے
ے ہیں کتنے ایسے چھوٹے لوگ ہیں
کتنے ایسے جھونپڑے والے ہیں جن
کہ سرکار کے ذریعہ اس ملک میں
ن مہیا کئے گئے ہیں - اس میں
ی شک نہیں ہے کہ ہمیں اچھے مکان
نے کی ضرورت ہے اور ہم کو اچھے
ن بنانے چاہئیں لیکن اس کے ساتھ
ں چھوٹے لوگوں کی طرف بھی سرکار
اپنی نظر رکھنی چاہیئے -

جناب والا جہاں تک اس وزارت
تمام چیزوں کا تعلق ہے ہم سب
چھوٹے چھوٹوں کی ہے - جس
وقت ہم اس طرف دیکھتے ہیں تو
ہمیں یہاں پر اس بات کو مان لینا
چاہئے کہ ہم ان چھوٹے چھوٹے لوگوں
کو جن کے کندھوں پر اس ملک کی
حکومت کا دارومدار ہے - کوئی صحیح
طریقہ کی سہولت پہنچانے میں ناکام
رہے ہیں - ہندوستان کی یہ ایک
روایت رہتی ہے - بہت پرانی روایت
ہے - تاریخی روایت ہے کہ ہم نے
اونچے اونچے محل بنائے - آج ہمارے
پاس تاج محل ہے - اب تاج محل
کو ہم دنیا کے لوگوں کو دکھاتے
ہیں ایک بہت بڑی عمارت کے لحاظ
سے لیکن اس عمارت کا ایک اور پہلو بھی
ہے کہ یہ عمارت بنی ہے غریبوں کے خون
سے .....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):

محبت کی بنیاد پر بنی ہے -

Shri A. M. Tariq:

ہندوستان میں بہت سے ایسے
غریب لوگ ہونگے جو کہ اپنی محبت
کی یادگار قائم کرنا چاہتے ہونگے لیکن
ان کو زمانے نے روزگار نے اور پیسہ نے
اتنی فرصت نہ دی ہوگی لیکن ایک
بادشاہ نے جو کہ ایک اچھا بادشاہ تھا
اس نے ہم لوگوں کی غربت کا مذاق

کا زمانہ تھا تب اسی دلی میں پھولوں کی قلت نہیں تھی لیکن جب سے ہم آئے مجھے یہ کہنے میں کوئی ھچک نہیں کہ ہم نے دلی کی ان خوبصورت جگہوں کو صحراؤں میں تبدیل کرنے کی کوشش کی اور ایسا لوگوں کو روزگار مہیا کرنے کے واسطے کیا جا رہا ہے میں اس سے انکار نہیں کر سکتا اور ظاہر ہے کہ ان بڑی بڑی عمارتوں پر قصیر رقم خرچ کرنی پڑتی ہے -

میں پہلے وزیر صاحب کی توجہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو فرنیچر سرکار کی طرف سے مہیا کیا جاتا ہے تو سرکاری قانون کے تہت ایک مدت میں اس کا ویلوئیشن کرنا ہوتا ہے - ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ ایک فرنیچر جس کی کہ قیمت کم ہوتی ہے لیکن سرکار جب اس کو کرائے پر دیتی ہے تو اس کی قیمت بھی کم نہیں لگاتی ہے اور پہلے ہی ۲۰-۲۰ ۲۵-۲۵ سال کا پرانا فرنیچر کہوں نہ جائے اس کی قیمت کم کر کے نہیں لگائی جاتی ہے - اس طرف بھی حکومت کو توجہ دینی چاہئے - خاص طور پر ریفریجریٹرس اور بجلی کے پنکھوں کے بارے میں جن پر کہ تیہاتسیلت بازار کی نسبت بہت زیادہ کرایہ وصول کرتا ہے اور متواتر کئی سالوں سے وہی کرایہ وصول کرتا چلا آتا ہے - حکومت کو فرنیچر کے ویلوئیشن کی طرف بھی توجہ

وہ خامخواہ ہو چاہے اور کسی طرح سے لیکن یہ واقعہ ہے کہ یہ وزارت پبلک میں بدنام ہے - اب پبلک ورکس کے بارے میں ہی لے لیجئے - چاہے آپ اس میں کتنے ہی اچھے اور دیانتدار آدمی کیوں نہ رکھیں لیکن تھوڑی بہت بدنامی ضرور ہوتی ہے - ہمارے وزیر صاحب کا یہ فرض ہے اور ہماری حکومت کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ لوگوں میں اتنا اعتماد پیدا کریں اور خود ہمارے افسروں کا بھی یہ فرض ہوتا ہے کہ لوگوں میں اچھے تعاون اور طریقے سے یہ اعتماد پیدا کریں کہ ہمارے آفیسرس کرپٹ نہیں ہیں اور وہ اچھے آدمی ہیں - اس کے لئے ایک اچھے پولیٹیشن کی اور لوگوں کے معاملات کو سمجھنے والے آدمیوں کی ضرورت ہے اور ایسا ہونے سے وہ لوگ بھی آپ کو اچھی طرح سے سمجھ سکیں گے -

ہمارے پاس ہورٹیکلچر ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہے - وہ بہت اچھا ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہے - اس میں کچھ لوگ تو ضرور تھوڑا بہت ہورٹیکلچر کے متعلق جانتے ہیں لیکن ان میں اکثریت ایسے لوگوں کی ہے جو کہ پھولوں کے نام سے بھی ناواقف ہیں - ہمارے پاس مالیوں کا ایک کارواں ہے قافلہ ہے لیکن جو کارواں مالیوں کا ہمارے سامنے مہیا کیا گیا ہے اس کے مقابلے پر اگر ہم ان کے کام کو دیکھیں تو ہمیں یقیناً افسوس ہوتا ہے آج سے چند روز پہلے یہاں پر انگریزوں

[شری ع - ایم - طارق]

جب تک کہ یہ تسہیلیان ان میں قائم نہ کی جائے کیونکہ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ بہت سے لوگ جو کہ اس وزارت میں کام کرتے ہیں علم سے ناواقفیت رکھتے ہیں اور وہ جمہوریت کے صحیح معنی نہیں سمجھتے ہیں اور ان کو ایکسپلائٹ کیا جاتا ہے -

میں اس بات کے خلاف نہیں ہوں کہ ہمیں اچھے ہوٹل نہیں بنانے چاہئیں - چاہے لگژری ہوٹل ہو یا جنتا ہوٹل ہو - یقیناً اس ملک میں جب کہ ہم لوگ یہ کوشش کرتے ہیں کہ اپنے ملک کو ہم دوسرے دنیا کے ملکوں کے مقابلے کھڑا کریں تو ہمیں اچھے ہوٹل اچھے راستے اور اچھے ہوسٹل بنانے ہونگے - باہر سے آئے ہوئے لوگوں کو جو کہ ٹورسٹس کی شکل میں یہاں آتے ہیں ہمارا یہ فرض ہے کہ ہم ان کو صحیح سہولیات دیں لیکن اس کے یہ معنی نہیں ہیں کہ ہم اس جزبہ کے تحت کہ ہم کو اچھے ہوٹل بنانے چاہئیں زیادہ رقم خرچ نہیں کرنی چاہئے - اب لگژری ہوٹل کو ہی لے لیجئے - کنڈا ہم نے اس میں گھاٹہ دیا ہے اس کو ہر وقت گھاٹے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے لیکن اب کسی حد تک ہمیں یہ سن کر خوشی ہوئی کہ ہم منافعہ کی طرف جائینگے اور وہاں کا انتظام جہاں تک کہ انتظامی معاملات کا تعلق ہے ایک اچھے آدمی دینی چاہئے - اس کے علاوہ اس وزارت میں اور خاص طور پر سیلکٹول پی - ٹبلو - ٹی میں تیسہیلن کی انتہائی ضرورت ہے - اس میں کوئی لگاوٹ نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ حقیقت ہے کہ ہمارے کچھ انجینیرس ایسے ہیں جن کے کہ ہونے پر ہم فخر کر سکتے ہیں لیکن ان کی ناکامی کی اگر کوئی وجہہ ہے تو وہ اس ملک میں انٹیسیپلن ہے اور اس وزارت میں انٹیسیپلن ہے - اس کے لئے دونوں طرف کے لوگ زمیدار ہیں چھوٹے لوگ بھی اور بڑے لوگ بھی - کہیں تو ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ جو چھوٹے لوگ ہوتے ہیں مزدور ہوتے ہیں نچلے ہوتے ہیں یا اور چھوٹے موٹے کام کرنے والے ہوتے ہیں وہ ٹھیک ہوتے ہیں لیکن ان کے اوپر جو کام لینے والے آدمی ہوتے ہیں اورسیرس اور سب اورسیرس ان میں کچھ خامیاں ہوتی ہیں تو کہیں ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ انجینئرس اور اورسیرس بہت اچھے ہیں لیکن ان کے نیچے جو کام کرنے والا عملہ ہوتا ہے وہ چھوٹے آدمی تیسہیلن کے تحت کام کرنا نہیں جانتے اور ہر معمولی بات پر اسٹرائک کر بیٹھتے ہیں معمولی سی معمولی بات پر اسٹرائکس کر دی جاتی ہیں - حکومت کو اس چیز کو دیکھنا ہے اور اس وزارت کو تب تک نہیں چلایا جا سکتا ہے

دوکاندار سے جاکر کروایا تو ان کو ساڑھے تین یا چار روپیہ ہی دینے پڑے اور ظاہر ہے کہ وہ ہندوستان کے لوگوں کے بارے میں مجموعی رائے قائم کرینگے - لیکن اگر ہم دیکھینگے تو پائینگے کہ حقیقت میں ہندوستان کے لوگوں کا قصور نہیں ہے اور یہ اس تاجر کا قصور نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ قصور تو ڈبلو - ایچ - ایس منسٹری کا ہے جنہوں نے کہ اتنے زیادہ دام لیکر ایک معمولی دوکاندار کو وہاں جگہ دی ہے - آخر اس نے وہ ۳۰-۳۵ ہزار روپیہ انہیں لوگوں سے تو لینا ہے جو کہ وہاں اس ہوٹل میں آکر ٹھہرتے ہیں - اس کی طرف بھی ہم کو توجہ دینی چاہئے اور ایسی غلط رقم جوکہ غلط دباو کے تحت تاجروں سے وصول کرتے ہیں مدافعہ کی شکل میں نہیں دیکھاتی چاہئے -

جہاں تک اشوک ہوٹل کی رپیوٹیشن کا تعلق ہے میں ایک حد کی طرف آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - اشوک ہوٹل میں پچھلے چند سالوں سے ہم وہاں کے باغوں پر پھول اور سبزیاں پیدا کرنے پر کافی روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں لیکن ہر سال رپیورٹ میں یہ دکھایا گیا ہے کہ ۱۰ - ۱۲ - ۱۵ - یا ۱۶ ہزار پھول اور دوسری چیزیں ڈیکوریشنس کے لئے خریدتے ہیں - پرچیز آف فلاورس فور ڈیکوریشن کے تحت ۱۵-۱۶ ہزار کے سپرد کیا گیا ہے - لیکن اس میں چند ایک چیزیں ہیں جن کی کہ طرف سرکار کو توجہ دینی چاہئے - خود اشوکا ہوٹل میں یہ بات پیدا کی گئی ہے کہ وہاں پر بلیک مارکیٹنگ ہو اور وہ چھوٹے چھوٹے وہاں کے دکاندار بلیک مارکیٹنگ کرنے پر مجبور کر دئے گئے ہیں - اب ان چھوٹے چھوٹے دکانداروں سے جن کو کہ معمولی معمولی جگہیں دی گئی ہیں ان سے ۲۰-۲۰ اور ۲۵-۲۵ ہزار روپیہ سالانہ بطور کرائے کے لیا جاتا ہے - اب یہ بیچارے دکاندار اس بات پر مجبور ہو جاتے ہیں کہ بلیک مارکیٹنگ کریں اور اس کا اثر یہ ہوتا ہے کہ باہر کے ٹورسٹس جو کہ اس ہوٹل میں آکر ٹھہرتے ہیں وہ ہندستان کے لوگوں کے بارے میں غلط رائے قائم کر لیتے ہیں - اشوکا ہوٹل میں جو ٹورسٹ اپنا سوٹ یا شیروانی ڈرائی کلین کرانا چاہے تو اس سے ۹ روپیہ ڈرائی کلیننگ کے واسطے لئے جاتے ہیں لیکن اس کپڑے کو اگر وہ اس دوکاندار کو کیلاٹ پلیس میں ڈرائی کلیننگ کے لئے دیتا ہے تو اس کو صرف ساڑھے تین روپیہ ہی دینے پڑتے ہیں - بہت سے ٹورسٹس نے بتلایا کہ جب انہوں نے اشوک ہوٹل میں اپنا سوٹ وغیرہ ڈرائی کلین کرایا تو ان سے ۸ یا ۹ روپیہ لئے گئے لیکن جب کیلاٹ پلیس میں اسی

میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ ڈبلیو - ایچ - ایس - منسٹری کے پاس کافی زمین ہے - ان زمینوں پر ان کو خود ایسی نرسریز بنانی چاہیئے دہلی میں کہ جن میں تمام دنیا کے پھول پیدا کئے جائیں - اور یہ لوگوں کو بہت سستے داموں پر مہیا کئے جائیں - ہمارے پاس بےشمار باغ ہیں - ہمارے پاس بےشمار مالی ہیں - پھر بھی بجائے اس کے کہ ہم اپنے پھول خود پیدا کریں اور ان کو اور لوگوں کو بھی مہیا کریں - ہم اپنے لئے بھی دوسروں کے رحم و کرم پر رہتے ہیں - ہم کو خود اپنی نرسریز بنانی چاہیئے اور لوگوں کو سستے داموں پر پھول مہیا کرنے چاہیئں -

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مختلف ایم - پیز کے فلیٹس میں مختلف رنگوں کا فرنیچر سپلائی کیا جاتا ہے - جب سب سے برابر کا ریٹ لیا جاتا ہے تو ان کو فرنیچر بھی اسی قسم کا مہیا کرنا چاہیئے -

ایک اور بات ہے کہ جس کی طرف میں اس وزارت کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - وہ ہیں جھرنہریاں - ہم میں سے بہت سے دوستوں نے اور شاید آپ نے بھی دیکھا ہوگا کہ جہاں ہمارا اشوکا کھڑا ہے - بالکل اس کے

[شری ع - ایم - طارق]

روپیہ خرچ کئے جاتے ہیں یہ جب کہ دوسری طرف ہم اس رپورٹ میں پاتے ہیں کہ ملی اسٹیبلشمنٹ اون ایڈورٹائزنگ اینڈ ٹیلنگ کے ماتحت کافی روپیہ خرچ ہوتا ہے ہزاروں روپیہ خرچ کئے جاتے ہیں - اب یہ دونوں چیزیں بالکل متواد ہیں اور ہم جو وہاں باغبانی اور پھول وغیرہ پیدا کرنے پر خرچ کرتے ہیں تو صرف اس وجہ سے کرتے ہیں کہ وہاں پر کم از کم اتنے پھول تو پیدا کئے جائیں جو کہ اشوک ہوٹل کے ڈیکوریشن کے واسطے کافی ہوں اگر ہم انہیں باہر نہیں بھیج سکتے - ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہم وہاں باغ پر بھی پیسہ خرچ کرتے ہیں بیج پر سیکڑوں روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں اور مالیوں کی تنخواہوں پر ہزاروں روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں لیکن اس پر بھی ہم کو سالانہ ۱۰ - ۱۲ ہزار روپیہ کے پھول خریدنے پڑتے ہیں - مجھے تعجب ہے کہ جن آڈیٹر صاحب نے اس رپورٹ کو پاس کیا ہے وہ کس انداز سے پاس کیا ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ وزیر صاحب اس کی طرف توجہ دیں - جناب والا یہ واقعہ ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں جب سے آزادی آئی ہے پھولوں کی کاشت کی طرف کم توجہ کی جاتی ہے -

قیمت پر مکان مہیا کئے جائیں - لیکن پورے دس سال میں اگر سب سے زیادہ کسی نے اپنے لہذر اور اپنے وزیر اعظم کی اس خواہش کا مذاق اڑایا ہے تو وہ یہ منسٹری ہے - یہ منسٹری بڑے بڑے ہوٹل بنانے کا پلان بنا سکتی ہے - بڑی بڑی عظیم الشان کوٹھیاں بنا سکتی اور ان کے پلان چلد دنوں میں بناکر پیش کر سکتی ہے اور چلد سالوں میں عمارتوں پر عمارتیں تیار کر سکتی ہے - لیکن چھوٹے لوگوں کے لئے مختصر مکان مہیا کرنا اس کے بس کا روگ نہیں ہے - اگر ایسا کرنا اس وزارت کے بس کا روگ نہیں ہے تو ہمیں چاہیئے کہ ہم کیبنیٹ میں - اس ملک میں اور اس حکومت میں ایک ایسی وزارت بنائیں جس کا کام صرف چھوٹے لوگوں کی دیکھ بھال کرنا ہو - اور موجودہ وزارت صرف بڑے لوگوں کی دیکھ بھال کرے -

ان چلد الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں]

Shri Keshava (Bangalore city): Mr. Speaker, at the outset, I could not resist the temptation to heartily congratulate the hon. Minister and his band of officials for the important field of activities they are engaged in.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khamman): That is quite obvious.

Shri Keshava: Housing comes only next to food and clothing and of course, it is a change from the dramatic demonstration of astronomical

سامنے یہ جھونپڑیں ہیں - اور ان جھونپڑیوں کو خود اس وزارت نے وہاں پنپنے کا موقع دیا ہے - اور اب ان کو کوئی نئی جگہ دینے کے بجائے تلنگ کیا جاتا ہے - وہاں سیکڑوں لوگ بسے ہوئے ہیں جن کے لئے صفائی کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے - یہ بالکل اشوکا کے سامنے ہیں - اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ وہاں گندگی پھیلی ہوئی ہے - جو کہ صبح اور شام کو اور زیادہ پھیلتی ہے - جب آپ نے ان لوگوں کا وہاں رہنا قبول کیا ہے اور آپ کہتے بھی ہیں کہ فوری طور پر ان کو وہاں سے نہیں ہٹا سکتے - تو ان کے شیلٹیشن کا - پانی وغیرہ - اور چیزوں کا انتظام کرنا چاہیئے تھا - لیکن ہماری وزارت ان لوگوں کے ان مسائل کو حل نہیں کرتی - اور جب نہیں کر سکتی اور ان کو وہاں سے ہٹانے کی حرکت کرتی ہے تو اس سے ان میں ایک ہفرا طفری پھیلتی ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری ڈبلیو - ایچ - ایس - منسٹری کا یہ بڑا ناکام کارنامہ رہا ہے کہ یہ چھوٹے لوگوں کے لئے کچھ نہیں کر پائی ہے - ہمارے لہذر بار بار تقاضہ کرتے ہیں - جہاں بھی ہمارے لہذر جاتے ہیں اور عوام کے لہذر جاتے ہیں - وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہماری بھی یہ خواہش ہے اور ہماری حکومت بھی یہ چاہتی ہے کہ لوگوں کو کم

[Shri Keshava]

figures of enhancement of production to solid concrete constructions that will last for generations. I am sure that thousands of families would certainly be worshipping his department but lakhs of other families would also be cursing them for non-provision of sufficient accommodation for their shelter.

Providing accommodation, particularly housing accommodation for crores of people in our country is no joke, especially in the way in which this Ministry is placed today. It accords sanctions for scheme, approves them and provides funds for them. Subsequently, it depends upon all sorts of agencies, good, bad and indifferent for their execution. It is a very difficult and onerous task and so they are sometimes perhaps in a helpless position. I want this Ministry, if they could not acquit themselves with their own individual capacities and efficiency, to bring to bear a sort of dynamic drive and get things done even if it be by others.

Whatever it is, a general reading of the Report gives us a very good impression and it creates a sense of whole-hearted appreciation of the task that has been done by them. For example, take the happy and harmonious relationship between the employers and employees in the autonomous bodies like Ashoka Hotel, Hindustan Housing Factory and the Government Press.

It cannot be otherwise with this amiable, courteous and helpful person at the helm of affairs, unless it be that his officers let him down very badly. Anyway, the trick that they have played to bring about this state of happy affairs seems to be the personal contact that they have managed to have by way of discussions with the members of unions, associations of workers, *sammelans* and the athletic meets. These are all very convenient and nice ways to bring about harmony and I think they have set an example for the others to emulate. But I do not want them to rest content with this amount of achievement. I want them to go ahead further and, if possible, achieve the participation of labour in management and knock away the laurels in that direction from the price show of our country, the Hindustan Machine Tools.

But we come to see a different kind of story altogether when we see the way in which the land and development office is functioning. On page 59 of the Report it is stated that it was originally in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and subsequently it has been taken up by this Ministry. I do not know why these changes are being made. Anyway, if you look at the functioning of this department, it is not a very happy feature.

I see that the Master Plan for Delhi has been drawn up and thousands of acres have been notified under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act. 37,000 acres are notified in the Delhi area. Under the very nose of this Ministry these things are happening and I do not know how far we could be satisfied with this kind of situation.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): What is happening?

Shri Keshava: About 37,000 acres are notified for acquisition under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act and objections are filed. But the objections are not at all heard for a number of years.

Shri K. C. Reddy: May I intervene and inform the hon. Member that the aspects to which he is referring, or about to refer just now, concern the Ministry of Health and not the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply?

Shri Keshava: Well, it is very conveniently.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Not very conveniently, it is a fact.

Shri Keshava: It is explained away.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Not explained away.

Shri Keshava: Yes, it is passing on the responsibility to another sister Ministry. Whatever it is, the fact remains that the delay in Government coming to any decision regarding the acquisition is causing the people a lot of inconvenience. I really cannot understand how this could happen in the case of *nazul* land. Could we take this opportunity to state that the Ministry must find somehow facilities to grant some land to the house-building co-operative societies of the advocates of the Supreme Court. It looks to my eyes that there has been a grave omission on the part of the designers of the plan for the Supreme Court. The advocates are also officers of the court in a sense. Now facilities have been provided only for the court and its employees and judges. There is no provision for a colony for advocates.

The Chief Justice himself has sought sanction of the amount for the society and a colony of advocates. The Advocate-General and his veteran colleagues have waited upon the hon. Minister and also the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has been very pleased to be considerate in this matter. Something has got to be done in this matter and proper encouragement given by the Ministry.

Now, I am anvious to take up the question of workers' cooperative societies. To my knowledge there are quite a good number of co-operative house-building societies started by workers. For example, there is one in Shakoor Basti and the other attached to the ordnance depot, Delhi Cantonment. These two cooperative societies have been formed by the workers and they are craving for the land to construct their buildings for the past several years and they have not yet been able to succeed in that. If we are out to give any encouragement to the cooperative efforts in the building of houses, I think these cooperative societies have got to be dealt with with very great consideration and some land has got to be provided for housing these people.

Now, I come to the question of rural housing. So far as the rural housing is concerned, I am afraid I cannot speak with any sense of appreciation. I find it has taken 10 long years to think of the villager and his house.

We know that 85 per cent of our population lives in the villages. We build canals and tap the water resources but the villager has not been facilitated to use them. We never think of providing shelter to these villagers. We are anxious to produce the master plan for Delhi. And it is immediately prepared and exhibited in the Parliament House. But we never think of constructing houses for the villagers and the Ministry has taken ten years to formulate a schme for this purpose. And what sort of a scheme is it? They have taken into consideration only 5000 villages. I do not know how many generations will pass on till we have reached every village in our country. In fact, the hon. Minister is well aware of the fact that the erstwhile Mysore State of which he was in charge sometime ago had about 68,000 villages. Now, according to this scheme, barely 200 villages will be allotted to the share of the Mysore State, the enlarged State of Mysore which is double the size of the original one.

I do not know when we will be able to grant any sort of relief to the villagers in building their houses. Whatever it is, the order of the day is: speed. We want things to be done quickly. Then there is the question of approach to the problem. These are the two important things that affect any work that is done in the country. As regards the projects like Tungabhadra project, Bhakra Nangal project and other things, people take them for granted and they do not bother about the achievements in that direction. But this small thing giving shelter to the villagers is a most important thing.

[Shri Keshava]

It is there that the people put us to the test and we must make a wholehearted and a herculean effort in this direction.

May I suggest that we should have an organisation for the purpose of preparing master plan for each and every village in our country? Let us start it and make master plans for hundreds and thousands of villages and let the implementation of those master plans take their own time. It does not matter. We are thinking of introducing village panchayats and naturally the village panchayats will be extremely grateful if we place in their hands these master plans for bringing about a planned development of the villages.

Sir, when we are thniking of rural housing programme and so on, I refer to the material that has been placed in our hands and that is about the formula evolved by one Shri Surat Singh of Amritsar. He seems to have offered a challenge to the Government and says that he has in his hands a formula for the very economic manufacture of bricks. He goes to the length of saying:

"That the fuel used is neither wood, coal, cowdung or any other organic matter.

That the fuel used is not of chemical nature such as to give exothermic heat, like sulphur, potash or any other material of explosive nature.

That the fuel used is not waste-heat of any other operation but is an independent source of heat energy.

That the fuel used is not any of the known materials at present used for the generation of heat.

That the fuel used is available normally about 7 to 8 months in a year, that is to say it will not be available during the rainy season.

That this material is not being utilised at present for the generation of heat or put to any other major use where large quantities of this material are consumed.

That 70 per cent of the bricks burnt with this fuel will be of first-class quality while the remaining 30 per cent may be either of second-class or may be overburnt.

That the availability of fuel is not limited and can be found in large quantities in 80 per cent of the villages."

Then, I find that one kiln is likely to cost only Rs. 50 and that will provide 2000 bricks. Further, it is stated:

"That no particular quality of clay is necessarily required; any clay sandy or loamy with high or low iron oxide and other fluxing oxides or any other chemical composition could be burnt in the shape of bricks according to Shri Surat Singh's formula"

Shri Rane (Buldana): What would be the cost of these bricks?

Shri Keshava: The total cost of these bricks will be only Rs. 8 per thousand. Today we are having bricks at a cost of Rs. 35 or Rs 40 per thousand. This seems to be a very inviting proposition. The Government also seems to have looked into this matter. They had first asked him to prepare bricks under the supervision of the Government and those bricks were not found to be very satisfactory by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee. Subsequently he was asked to prepare bricks according to his own formula. He did that and bricks were again sent to the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee for necessary tests. The result of that examination is that those bricks were found

to be better than the first-class bricks available in Delhi.

The only condition is that Shri Surat Singh wants a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs for giving his formula to the Government. I think, some earnest effort has got to be made in this direction. I do not know if it is a bulff coming from a man from Punjab. I may be pardoned if I say whether it is a pure bluff—pure and simple bluff. Whatever it is, some earnest effort has to be made in this direction. If it is not a bluff, then I am sure this will create a revolution in the field of housing construction and that will be a great boon for the villagers also.

Then I come to slum clearance. I am always inclined to believe that unfortunately we are in an absolutely unenviable position so far as slum clearance is concerned. We have not been able to do anything at all worth the name in this direction and I think this Ministry is entirely responsible for it. I am not prepared to accept any explanation from the Ministry to the effect that it is the State, or any other agency, that is responsible for it. I have already said that we must be able to overcome this kind of difficulty. If the State or any other agency is not able to implement our schemes and plans—the funds are there provided by us—I do not see any reason why we should not take it upon ourselves the responsibility of implementing the schemes, or in any other way, and overcome this difficulty and see that quick results are obtained. I find that in the State of Mysore out of a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs which have been sanctioned only Rs. 3 lakhs have been spent for the past several years.

Six years have elapsed and only Rs. 3 lakhs have been spent. 3,525 houses had been sanctioned and only 127 houses have been built. This is not a very satisfactory state of affairs. Even though Rs. 13,40,000 have been released by the Central Government for slum clearance and building of houses for the City of Bangalore only Rs. 3 lakhs have been spent. I do not think that when we provide so much of funds we should simply sit quiet over the matter.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Ask the State Government. Please suggest what we can do in the matter.

Shri Keshava: I think we should provide a time-limit to them. We can take it upon ourselves or entrust it to another agency. We can have another section in our own department where such things could be tackled. First things should come first. The poor people in the slum areas have got to be looked after first. The only thing they want is proper shelter.

I think the hon. Minister also has been pleased to visit the Kailashpalayam slum area in Bangalore. If you go there, the slum dwellers say that they are not bothered about the necessity for a living. It is because everyone of them is a coolie, a man who earns his wages every day in the market. They say, "Do not bother if we are going to starve for want of food. We earn our food and do not starve at all. But we want shelter." That shelter we have not been able to give them even though during the past several years we have spent lakhs of rupees. They even come forward with a proposal that they are prepared to put in labour for this and build the houses. That could be done under the auspices or under the supervision of any of the departments connected with the Centre itself or with the State agency. Whatever be the way we must be able to overcome this bottleneck or the difficulty of the agency involved in a matter connected with slum clearance.

Mr. Speaker: He must conclude now.

Shri Keshava: With these few words I have absolutely no hesitation to congratulate the Ministry on their achievement I expect them to do must better.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not one of those who believe that the CPWD is the Central Public Waste Department, but I really believe that it needs more vision and sense of proportion. In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to the plight of the clerks in Delhi. It is one thing to think of their suffering in an academic way, but it is quite another thing to come into direct contact with them. I have seen with something approaching dismay the way in which they come out of the corridors of the Secretariat in the evenings and make their way to their colonies. Hundreds of them live miles and miles away from Delhi. Hundreds of them are without shelter or without any house.

Sir, you know it very well that these days due to pressure of time in our own House we have to meet up to 6.30 or 7 and many of our clerks and reporters have to work in the office up to 10 o'clock in the night. At 10 o'clock in the night it is a pathetic sight for us to see that they do not get even a bus and they walk all the way from here to Anand Parbat, Mehrauli and other places. Therefore I will urge upon the Central PWD that while planning the colonies of the clerks they should realise that with their scanty salary they can only paddle the cycles and often they use the bus. In distant areas their colonies are being built. It is not proper.

While we find near about the Secretariat huge mansions being built, while we find huge buildings being built on Parliament Street and other roads and while we find plans to convert some of the buildings into multi-storeyed buildings, we feel that as far as possible the colonies of the clerks, their housing should be as near as possible to their working place. This is a thing which the Ministry should realise while formulating its third five year plan.

The other thing which I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry is that this Ministry seems to be suffering from the phoebia to build huge buildings. A prosperous country should have huge buildings. I do not mind if our offices are located in imposing buildings which may create an impression on the people of this country and abroad, but I assure you that our clerks and lower paid staff will definitely give better service and a better performance if they are provided with housing first and place of work afterwards. They will prefer to work under thatched roofs. They will prefer to work under just corrugated sheet roofs if they are provided with comfortable houses where they can go and sleep in the evenings. But when they live in slums, when they have to walk or cycle miles in the scorching heat of May and June, when they have the prospect of going back in the scorching heat in the evening and when they are made to work in these buildings, they cannot give you sufficient service. I can understand the desire of our Secretaries of the various varieties, from Under Secretaries to Joint, Additional or full-fledged Secretaries, to work in their air-conditioned rooms. But we know very well that even in these buildings while the upper class of the staff like the Secretaries of all varieties, are provided often with air-conditioners, coolers or at least desert coolers, our poor clerks have to work in drugery and in terrible conditions. The condition of work of our clerks should be improved if we want efficiency. That is what I will urge upon the Ministry.

Then, again I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry another thing. While in the last few years we have built huge colonies for our Government servants in Delhi in areas like Vinaya Nagar, Moti Bagh, Vinaya Marg, Shan Nagar, Man Nagar and, I do not know, how many *nagars*, we have not planned them well. There are hardly any school buildings in those areas. While we have spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees on building

plans, a few thousand rupees we ought to have spent on building small nursery schools or at least primary schools for the children there. Those Government servants who live there have to spend quite a huge amount of their salary on school buses and sending their children to far-off places. I know of poor small children of four or five years leaving their houses at six in the morning and coming back at eight in the evening. It is absolute atrocity on those Government servants. Therefore I will urge upon the Ministry that it should consider the necessity of constructing school buildings and hospital buildings in those areas. A colony is meaningless if it is only built for people to sleep during the night. People should have all the facilities in those colonies in the form of schools, dispensaries and hospitals. That needs planning.

Therefore I will ruge upon the hon. Minister, about whom I know that he is always very sympathetic to the underdogs and about whom I have full confidence that he fully realises the difficulties of the Government servants, specially of clerks, that surely there is the necessity for building schools buildings in those areas.

Much has been said about the Ashoka Hotel and the Janpath Hotel. I am not one of those who are very critical as to why Ashoka Hotel has been built. I really congratulate the Ministry for building a very big hotel. It has been a credit to this metropolis. I congratulate it for making some profits also this year. But Ashoka type hotels alone would not suffice. So also, Janpath type hotels alone would not suffice. They may be necessary for the foreigners and we should welcome them. But apart from that, the poor visitors who come to this city or who go to the various cities also ned some accommodation. The proposal to build a Janata Hotel is a very welcome proposal. I hope and trust that the hon. Members of this Parliament and the people of this country will welcome that proposal. But similar hotels should be built in other cities and towns also. I will urge upon the Government to provide holiday homes at various places where the lower paid staff and people with lower incomes may go and rest.

In Kashmir there is such a necessity for those homes. In various hill stations there is the necessity for such homes. I know that in my own home State, in Naini Tal during the war days the Indian Air Force had built huge barracks for providing rest to the soldiers who were coming back from the Burma front. Now most of that accommodation keeps on lying vanant. Often that is allotted to the stenographers and typists of the visiting Ministers. The visiting Ministers can afford to have accommodation in good hotels, circuit houses and Government Houses. That accommodation which the Government of India has lent to the UP Government for the use of their Ministers and other people should be converted into a holiday home where poor students, poor clerks and people of the lower grades can go and stay and spend their summers.

13 hrs.

Such proposals should be considered. I can understand the financial difficulties of Government at present, and they may not be able to build many homes. But, in various places, in various hill-stations, during the war, a number of tenements and a number of hutments had been built; they can easily be made inhabitable with slight repairs, so that people can live there. I hope and trust that this point will be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister.

Regarding Ashoka Hotel and Janpath Hotel, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to one particular fact. While Ashoka Hotel is a full-fledged hotel where we have got catering of our own, we have got hoteliering of our own, I cannot understand for my life why a contractor

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

is still being maintained in Janpath Hotel. Janpath Hotel is not just like a hostel as Constitution House or Western Court is; it is a full-fledged hotel, and yet I find that we are still maintaining a contractor there. I do not impute any motives, but I hope and trust that this House will be taken into confidence and it will be explained to us why while one practice is being followed in the Ashoka Hotel, where catering is being done by the hotel authorities, and the hotel is being run by the hotel authorities and the staff also are being managed by the hotel authorities, there is this discrimination in the case of the Janpath Hotel. If there is no special reason, I hope the Janpath Hotel will also be transformed into a full-fledged hotel, so that, in future, we may know just as in the case of the Ashoka Hotel whether we are losing money on that hotel or are running it at a profit. It should also be converted into a company just as Ashoka Hotel has been converted, and handed over to that company, and instead of having contract caterers, we should run it ourselves in the proper way.

Before I conclude, I want to refer to one very important problems. It is a very ticklish problem, that is, housing in the villages. I know it is a huge problem, and with our resources and with our priorities, we have not been able to do much about it, and probably, we shall not be able to do much about it in the future also. But, somewhere, some humble beginning has got to be made.

When the community development programme was launched about eight years ago on the birthday of the Father of the Nation, and a few miles away from here, our great Prime Minister had laid the foundation-stone of the first community development programme building, we had thought that as far as housing was concerned, a new era would dawn in the villages, and we were given great hopes, but I am sorry to say, and I have great regret in saying this that the community development programme, as it has failed in various other aspects, has completely failed so far as housing also is concerned. That may not be the direct concern of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, but I would urge on the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to urge on the Ministry of Community Development to give the highest priority to housing.

13.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We find in the villages, as far as the community development programme is concerned, the moment it reaches there, they build houses, but they do not build houses for the villagers, but they build houses for the officers. It is much better to spend some money on improved housing in villages, on improvements in the drainage there, on smokeless *chulas* than to build houses for the offices and the officers. Whenever this question is raised as to why so much money is being wasted on the accommodation for the offices and officers of the community development programme, we are given the reply that those buildings are being built by the CPWD and they have nothing to do with it or that they are being built by the State PWD and they have nothing to do with it. But the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, should put down its foot and tell them that they can build only in those places where absolutely no accommodation is available for the offices and the officers. In most of the villages, after the abolition of *jagirdari* and zamindari, huge houses are lying vacant, which could be taken at nominal rents, so far as accommodation for the offices and housing for the officers is concerned.

There seems to be a phobia to have some show-pieces. There seems to be an idea that they want to show

that they have made those improvements in the villages. And what are those improvements? They are just the construction of a few offices, construction of a few hutments and bungalows for the officers. Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to put down its foot and to insist on the Ministry of Community Development at the Centre as well as in the States, to give the highest priority to improvements in the villages and to stop construction of buildings for the offices and houses for the officers.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri C. M. Kedaria. The hon. Member is absent. Shri Nanjappa.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): I shall deal with the housing part of this Ministry. Housing is an acute problem in this country, on account of the growing population and the poverty prevalent in this country. The acuteness is more prevalent in the cities, because the people from the rural parts migrate to the cities in search of a living, and all industries also develop either within or around the cities. Besides this, there are other factors also which make the building of houses impossible, such as the non-availability of building materials, and even if they are available, the enormous cost of them, labour costs which form 40 per cent of the cost of the building, and the difficulty in the availability of house-sites. These factors come in the way of building of houses in all parts of the country.

What is required for building of houses is cheap designs of houses, cheap materials and labour-saving appliances for building, and also the provision of easy loans with low interest and instalment payments over a long duration. A house built in this way must also be conducive to the health, happiness and longevity of the persons living in it.

I was talking about house-sites. Government have done well in enacting the Acquisition and Land Development Act, thereby enabling the local Governments or the local bodies or any other agencies interested in construction of buildings to acquire lands and set them in plots, thereby enabling anybody to easily build houses on them. Many municipalities have done this even before the enactment of the Act, and Government have only hastened this process.

I would only suggest here that if these areas are to be well developed, then, the local bodies that are supervising these parts must levy what is known as betterment tax. This has been done in my own city, and those parts which levy this betterment tax are much better than those places where these taxes are not prevalent. They can give better amenities, if any can levy betterment tax. This is not an ordinary tax, because it is justified by the improvements that the local bodies make there. The value of the plots, houses and everything in those areas goes high, and, therefore, the tax is justified, and the proceeds of this tax are sent apart only for those areas.

In the Second Five Year Plan for the housing activities of this Ministry, Rs. 120 crores were set apart; the sum was reduced subsequently to Rs. 84 crores. In these four years, they were able to spend nearly Rs. 56 crores and nearly a third of the amount remains. Only one year now remains and the Ministry hope to spend even this amount during that time. I do not want be pessimistic; I wish that they will spend it.

The Central Government and State Governments have done well in doing their part in building houses for their employees It is only others who have not done so. The people who want houses, the common man, the wage-earner and the poor, do not have the benefit of these schemes. The housing schemes for low-income and middle-income groups have done on well

[Shri Nanjappa]

If more money is provided for them, I think much progress will be achieved in that line.

Taking some of the schemes of Government, I shall first deal with the village housing project. In my constituency, I cannot say that there is dearth of houses for the ordinary landholder, but there is a dire necessity of houses for agricultural labourers. They are mostly Harijans and their dwellings are very miserable. The amount set apart as loan under this scheme is Rs. 1,500 per unit. The Housing Ministers meeting at Hyderabad thought this amount too small and recommended Rs. 2,500 per unit. So far as these Harijans and backward classes are cencerned, other Ministries also come in and make provision for reconstruction of houses for these people. What is actually required in a village is repair and renovation of the existing buildings. This was pointed out at the Hyderabad Conference, and a portion of the loan made available was set apart for this purpose also. The conference also recommended that roads, drainage, water supply and such other amenities must also be provided for under this scheme. I hope Government will see that these recommendations are soon adopted and given effect to.

In my constituency, a third of the area is under plantation. So the problem of housing for plantation workers is great there. The houses so far built are not at all fit for human habitation. The people who work as labourers in these plantations are from the plains. They are all very backward. Most of them are Harijans. They are prepared to live in whatever bad houses are given to them. These are worse than slums and the most elementary sanitary amenities are not provided. That being so, these are not at all fit for human habitation. I represented this matter to the Secretary of the United Planters' Association of South India. He placed it before the planters who promised him that they would build houses for all their labourers within a decade. I think this is too long a period. We cannot treat the problem of housing of plantation labour in this way. In this connection, I met the Madras State Minister also. He said that he had provided for 92 houses for plantation labour. Even that small provision have not been utilised by the planters.

An Act was passed in 1956 to compel these planters to build houses for their labourers. But unfortunately up till now practically nothing has been done for them in making their housing conditions better than what they are in some of the big estates. So compulsion must be enforced, and very rigidly, so that houses may be built by these planters for their labour. Under some pretext or other, they want to evade the issue. This Ministry should come to aid of the labourers and remove their difficulties.

For industrial labourers and slum dwellers, the Ministry now propose to provide the hostel type of accommodation. The proposal is very good. I welcome it. But the hostel should not be a hotbed of all sorts of trouble and violence, because these labourers have got their own party rivalries. Unless proper supervision is there, the system will not work smoothly.

In this connection, I want to draw attention to what they do in Madras. In Madras city, there is a large section of people, running into a lakh, who are labourers either in the harbour or in business concerns. They dwell only on pavements. They are called pavement dwellers. The State Government have not done anything for these people. But the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other social organisations have come forward and built what are called night shelters. They are building these shelters in four or five places. This is quite welcome to

the labourers. It provides night shelter for them and their families. If this is adopted in Delhi, also, I think it will benefit the workers. I think they have got some proposals to this effect here.

About industrial labour, there is again another big headache. Government have done their part in providing houses for their labourers, but private enterprises have not done anything. My own place is called the Manchester of South India. But it has not done anything, practically speaking for these labourers. At the Housing Ministers Conference at Hyderabad, it was proposed that compulsion should be used for building industrial houses. At three Ministers' Conferences, complusion in this matter was recommended. But nothing has been done. The Madras Minister says that unless there is compulsion, the scheme will not be implemented.

Reference was made to *janata* hotels. This is a welcome proposal for people coming from outside. The suggestion was made that the dormitory type of accommodation must be available in such hotels, because a large number of students, farmers and pilgrims come in batches and groups. They find it hard to get accommodation in Delhi. They would welcome night shelter.

I want to refer to the printing press at Veerapandy. I do not know at what stage the matter is.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): At Coimbatore, you mean?

Shri Nanjappa: Yes. I hope he will enlighten me.

About the Vigilance Unit in the Ministry, I would say it is a welcome proposal. But I do not think that much of the corruption and malpractices prevalent in the departments of Government can be prevented by the ordinary methods and practices. Unless Government comes forward with stringent measures, I do not think anything better could be done in this way.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, considering that housing is a primary and essential necessity of man, it is not surprising that hon. Members of this House have always taken the keenest interest in the working of the housing section of our Ministry. It does not require one to take recourse to statistics to realise the extremely sad and poor condition of housing in our country. Even if one would casually drive through a city, one would come across innumerable ugly and unsightly slums. He would see congestion, complete absence of planning in the city and very often also absence of essential sanitary and hygienic facilities in our towns.

So far as the villages are concerned, possibly, the conditions are even worse. It is said that about 29½ crores of our people live in villages and there are about 5½ crores of houses. Experts are of the opinion that about 5 crores of these houses are of sub-standard specifications. It can well be imagined what a huge amount of money would be needed if this housing problem were really to be tackled in a satisfactory manner.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Would you please tell us what you have done up till now in this respect?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is going to tell us what exactly the hon. Member wants.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Hon. Members are aware that in the Second Plan, originally, an allotment of Rs. 120 crores was made for the various housing schemes in operation under the auspices of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Later on, as a result of Plan reappraisal, the figure was cut down to Rs. 84 crores. But it should not be thought that Government's conscience feels satisfied by just providing Rs. 84 crores for this big problem and

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

Government washes its hands of this matter by providing just this amount. Actually, considerably bigger amounts are utilised for the construction of residential units in the country; but these are operated under the guidance of other Ministries.

For instance, so far as the rural population is concerned, apart from the money that is provided for for the Village Housing Project scheme, the Home Ministry has a provision of Rs. 8.75 crores for the housing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

Similarly, under the Ministry of Community Development, there is a provision of Rs. 16 crores for rural housing and the housing projects of the staff of the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks. Then, the Food and Agriculture Ministry have funds at their disposal for the resettlement of landless labour, the installation of tube-wells, etc. in the rural areas. The Health Ministry have funds at their disposal for improving the water supply and sanitation in the rural areas; and, then, the Commerce Ministry have schemes and funds available with them for the housing of artisans and weavers and for putting up industrial estates.

This year's Budget will show that over Rs. 64 crores are really being utilised for putting up houses in the country under the various housing schemes. There are 6 schemes so far as our Ministry is concerned. Rs. 27.68 crores are provided in this year's Budget and for the construction of houses by the C.P.W.D. in the general pool, the provision is Rs. 3·35 crores. Then, you would probably remember that recently we have initiated two new schemes; one is the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and the other is the Rental Housing Scheme for Government servants in the States with assistance available from the L.I.C. by way of loans. And, this year, Rs. 4 crores are being allotted for these two.

Then, we have a scheme for advancing housing loans to permanent servants of the Government of India; and there is also a special provision for slum clearance work in Delhi. In this year's Budget, Rs. 2 crores are provided for these two types of work. So, altogether about Rs. 37.03 crores are provided for under these schemes.

Then, there are the housing schemes of the Railways, Defence, the P. & T. and other non-service departments and public undertakings like the Steel Corporations etc. It is a little over Rs. 27 crores which will be provided in this year's Budget for housing under those authorities.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): How much is ear-marked for the P. & T.?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not got the figures here because it refers to some other Ministry. The hon. Member should have asked this of that Ministry when the Demands of the P. & T. were under discussion.

Shri Tangamani: Providing houses for the P. & T. is done by the C.P.W.D.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are only building the houses; the money is in their Budget.

Shri Tangamani: Will the hon. Minister tell us at least how many houses have ben built during 1959-60 and how much they propose to build in 1959-60?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, this is the work of the P. & T. They provide the money and we are just the masons who build the houses on their behalf.

Altogether, therefore, in this year's Budget, there is provision for Rs. 64.03 crores for houses. And, then, there are, of course, the houses which are constructed under the State authorities and also the local authorities.

I would like to tell about our actual achievements because we would be

judged with reference to the Rs. 84 crores which are placed at our disposal for the working of the various housing schemes, I think our performance would not be found to be unsatisfactory.

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, in the revised Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 27 crores. During the last 4 years, we have already spent Rs. 16.13 crores; and this year's Budget provides for Rs. 8.5 crores. That is, by the end of the Second Plan period, we would have spent Rs. 24.63 crores out of a total allotment of Rs. 27 crores. Worked out in percentages, it comes to 91·1 per cent. of the target.

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Plan provides for Rs. 35·6 crores. During the first 4 years, the States have already drawn Rs. 25·89 crores; and the provision in this year's Budget is Rs. 9·25 crores, totalling Rs. 35·14 crores, which works to 99·1 per cent. of the target.

In Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, the result has been most unsatisfactory. Of the Rs. 0·51 crores available in this Plan, during the first 4 years, Rs. 0·08 crores have been used and there is a provision this year of Rs. 0·10 crores. So, the total will be Rs. 0·18 crores and it works out to 35·2 per cent. of the target.

For slum clearance work, the revised allotment is Rs. 12·99 crores, and during the first 4 years, Rs. 6·40 crores have been already drawn by the States and there is a provision of Rs. 4·33 crores in this year's Budget. The total would be Rs. 10·73 crores, which comes to 82·9 per cent. of the target.

The provision for the Village Housing Projects Scheme is Rs. 5 crores; during the first 4 years, Rs. 1·96 crores have already been drawn; and there is provision of Rs. 2·55 crores in the present Budget and the total amount will be, at the end of the Plan period, Rs. 4·51 crores—90 per cent. of the target.

The land acquisition and development scheme has been put in operation in the last year. There is provision for Rs. 2·90 crores. During the first year, that is, last year, Rs. 0·40 crores had been drawn by the States and there is a Budget provision of Rs. 2·50 crores this year so that the total at the end of the Plan period would be Rs. 2·90 crores—100 per cent. satisfaction. In short, of the Rs. 84 crores placed at our disposal, it is expected at the end of the Plan period about Rs. 78·59 crores would have been drawn by the States. It would work out to 93·6 per cent. of the target. In all humility, I may say that this is quite a considerable achievement considering the inherent and inevitable difficulties in working out these schemes. After all, the schemes are actually put in operation by the States. We have no power to compel, to coerce them. We try to convince them and assist and guide them. Both my senior colleague, Shri Reddy and myself and our officers maintain the closest contact with the State administrations and make frequent visits to the different States and try to encourage and help the States in the implementation of these schemes.

We have taken certain important policy decisions with regard to the housing projects. They are generally on the basis of the recommendations made by the various Housing Ministers' Conferences. The first is with regard to the village housing scheme. Till now the loan quantum used to be a maximum of Rs. 1,500 and the maximum allowed cost of the house was Rs. 3,000 Now, the quantum of the loan has been raised to Rs. 2,000. Secondly, 15 per cent. of the State's allocation for the year may now be spent on loans to villagers for improving their existing houses. Several hon. Members referred to it and we have finally issued orders on this. But that will, of course, make less the money available for new houses but we cannot have it both ways. We have also decided to increase in certain cases the subsidy which we give to the States for expenditure in connection with the rural housing as a whole.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): Will you spend the whole amount?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: After all, these allotments have been made on the basis of discussions we have had with the States' representatives. In certain cases, the States had even asked for more funds but we have not given them. Normally speaking, we expect that these amounts provided for would be utilised during the year.

The performance in regard to the plan ation labour scheme has been the least satisfactory. The chief difficulty has been that the smaller gardens mortgage their entire assets and their crops for the year to the banks to finance the working of the plantations and they are not in a position to offer adequate security to the States for the purpose of loans for house building under the scheme. This matter has been constantly before us and we have had a series of discussions with the authorities of the States where the plantations are situated. We had discussions with the Planning Commission, Finance Ministry, etc. To overcome these difficulties, we have been considering the creation of a pool guarantee fund which would serve as a collateral security in addition to the promissory bonds and the second mortgage deeds to be executed by the planters against loans advanced by the State Governments. Now, the planters will be charged interest at half per cent. higher than the present rate, which is 4·5 per cent., and the extra realisations of this kind will go to form this fund. Bad debts, if any, in excess of the assets of this fund would be shared equally between the Central and the State Governments, and the commodity board concerned. The difficulty in the Government of India's participation in the proposed fund is that it would amount to indirect subsidy, not contemplated at the time of the formulation of the scheme and the provision of housing is a statutory liability of the planters. Since, however, the resultant bad debt is not likely to be considerable, this proposal has been agreed to in principle. We are now approaching the Tea and Coffee Boards for their participation in this fund. After that is obtained, we shall issue the necessary instructions to the States. When this Pool Guarantee Fund has been created, it is expected that some of the States would be able to benefit by this system.

Now, with regard to the low-income group housing scheme, as the scheme stands at present, local bodies can construct rental housing under it and let out 25 per cent. of such houses to their employees. In other words, in order to provide 25 houses on rent for their low-paid employees, the local bodies have to build 75 more houses for the general public. It was represented to us that the finances of the local bodies did not permit them in all cases to take up housing for the public at large. It has, therefore, been decided that they can build exclusively for their low-income group employees. The only condition imposed will be that not more than 7·5 per cent. of the total allocation of the State under the scheme will be given to the local bodies for this purpose.

I think Shri Tangamani referred to the universities. At present, universities and other non-Government educational institutions, even though they are recognised by the Government are not eligible for loans for the housing of their employees under the scheme. It has now been decided to include these in the list of organisations which are eligible for aid under the scheme.

With regard to the subsidised industrial housing scheme, we have now made rules to provide suitable accommodation for non-family industrial workers with low incomes. Under this scheme, it has been decided to permit the construction of hostel accommodation, the rent of which will be about half of what is now prescribed for a small two-roomed tenement. This type of construction should prove popular in such industrial towns as Calcutta, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, etc. where there are a large number of workers who migrate to the cities in search of employment but leave their families behind in the villages.

With regard to the formation of industrial workers' housing co-operatives about which, Shri Tangamani referred to yesterday, necessary orders have been given so that ten per cent. of the cost required for the houses would be available from the provident fund. So, with regard to these co-operatives of industrial workers, the 25 per cent. subsidy is there and then 65 per cent. loan would be available and the balance of 10 per cent. would be available by way of advance—non-refundable loans—from the Provident Fund accounts.

Shri Tangamani: Will this benefit be extended to the road transport workers also? At present it applies to the factory workers.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the subsidised industrial housing scheme is concerned, my hon. friend knows that it refers only to those workers who are governed by certain sections of the Factories Act and also the miners, barring the coal and mica miners. He suggests another matter now and we can examine it later on.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It has been there before the Government for a long time. Still, it has to be examined.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): Technical assistance should also be given to these workers in the preparation of estimates. It is very difficult for them to prepare these estimates.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am sure the Housing Board and the State departments concerned will be willing, will be very ready to give them assistance in this matter.

Shri Palaniyandy: I have seen that in Andhra....

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Some money is needed wherever work is to be done. Already this kind of assistance is being given to these people. 100 per cent. of the needs are being met out of the Government funds.

So far as slum clearance scheme is concerned, a very big undertaking has been set in operation by the Bombay Government by their hutment dwellers project, and they have already started this work estimated to cost Rs. 2 09 crores for the construction of nearly 6,000 tenements in the neighbourhood of Bombay. And, this is the first phase of a bigger project which envisages re-housing of 25,000 of slum dwellers and squatters in the city. With regard to the squatters in Delhi, the Government have decided to remove some 25,000 *juggies* and *jhopries* and to rehouse these displaced persons at an estimated cost of about Rs. 4·38 crores. Open plots measuring about 80 square yards at half the cost, half of Rs. 1,750, will be allotted to each squatter family. The plots will also have an individual bath and W.C. The project has to be completed in a period of two years. The first step is a census of all squatters and work has already been started on this. This census work is expected to be completed by the 15th of May.

Hon. Members are already aware that there has been a new scheme added to the various schemes which are in operation, that is, the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, which seeks to make a start with the important subject of providing at a no-profit-no-loss basis suitable building plots to prospective house owners. This scheme will ensure the balanced and proper development of entire neighbourhoods, will act as a damper to speculation in land values and, will constitute a positive inducement to persons in the low-income brackets to build their own houses without any further financial aid from Government. Rs. 2·9 crores have been provided for in the Second Plan. It was put into operation only a few months ago. The State Governments can sanction loans and can undertake projects to the extent of Rs. 15 crores although actual disbursements made to them during the Second Plan period will be Rs. 2·9 crores.

I have to say a word about the Presses. Shri Nanjappa enquired about the new Press which is to be put up at Coimbatore during the Second Plan period. We have schemes for the starting of two Government Presses, one

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

at Coimbatore and the other at Koratti. Land has already been acquired, but because printing was not included in, what is called, the hard core of the Plan, money was not available. For the starting of these two new Presses a considerable amount of foreign exchange also was involved, because most of the machines which were required to be put up there were to be procured from abroad. But I am happy to say that within the last few days, the necessary sanction for the first phase of the work, necessary sanction of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 7·6 lakhs, has been made to us and orders for machinery are being placed for the Press at Coimbatore. We also expect to place orders for the machinery required for the Press at Koratti within a very short time.

Shri Nanjappa: Is there any modification of the printing Press at Coimbatore?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Not that I know of. The original plan stands.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): There has been a request for modification.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: That is with regard to alteration of site. He is asking about the scheme of things.

Shri K. C. Reddy: He means that.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I did not think he means the geography of it.

With regard to some of the cut motions that have been moved, Sir, I would like to refer to one or two out of them because they are important. In cut motion No. 1811, Sarvashri Kodiyan and Warior have referred to the need for bringing forward legislation to compel plantation managements to construct adequate housing accommodation for plantation labour by availing loans from Government. Now, under the Plantation Labour Act of 1951, there is already provision for punishment with imprisonment up to three months or fine up to Rs. 5,000 or both for non-compliance of stipulations relating to provision of housing for the plantation labour. It is for the State Governments, as recommended by the Hyderabad Housing Ministers' Conference, to enforce this provision with a view to compel the planters to provide requisite housing for their residential workers. They have been asked to indicate whether they would like to enhance these penalties. As I have said, we have also evolved out a new formula of pool-guarantee funds which will make it easier for the smaller plantations to avail of the loan facilities under this scheme.

Then, Sir, there was a cut motion by my hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, for compelling the employers of labour to put up adequate number of residential quarters for their workers. Their performance has really been not very satisfactory, because up till now only 13,000 houses have been constructed in the employers' sector. Out of the total number of houses which have gone up for the use of industrial labour, 83 per cent. have been built by State Governments, 16 per cent. by the employers and 1 per cent. by co-operative societies of industrial workers. Now, this matter of compulsion on the employers has been discussed at the various Housing Ministers' Conferences, and at the last Conference at Hyderabad a resolution was passed. The resolution reads thus:

> "This Conference notes with regret that notwithstanding the liberalisations made in the Scheme last year, there has not been an appreciable improvement in the employers' sector to build houses for the workers. The seriousness of the problem, therefore, persists and it is necessary to consider specific measures, including legislative compulsion, to meet the situation. The conference also recommends that the matter may be considered in all its aspects by the Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments and the representatives of

the All India Organisations of Industrial employers and workers to formulate concrete proposals in this regard."

The matter is now before us, and the Minister of Labour and Planning is discussing this problem with the Planning Commission. There are many factors to be taken into consideration before a final decision on this important subject can be taken. It will take a little time, but the matter is very definitely before the Government and is under active consideration of the Government.

I would now like to refer to the cut motions moved by the hon. Member, Shri Tangamani, with regard to the working of the Explosives Department, particularly with regard to the Jamuria Explosion. It was a terrible tragedy, result of an accident, albeit manmade. 57 lives were lost. People who had come to the bazar for their weekly purchases were burnt to death as a result of the explosion.

In this connection, Sir, I think it is desirable to refer to the actual method of work of the Explosives Department. The work of the Explosives Department is of a varied nature, connected with the import, storage, manufacture, possession, and transport of all types of hazardous commodities, and also the administration of the Indian Explosives Act of 1884 and the Indian Petroleum Act of 1934 and the various rules made under these two Acts. The organisation is under the Chief Inspector whose office is located at Nagpur. There are five circle offices in five different parts of the country. The present staff consists of one Chief Inspector of Explosives, two Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives and 24 Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. Roughly speaking, there are about 15,000 licensees. During the last two years, one-third of the installations—that is about 5,000—have been inspected. The work of this department is of a technical nature and the officers are concerned with the inspection of licensed premises from the safety angle. Their inspection lies in the checking of the technical details with regard to safety, distance, lay-out of the premises and other technical requirements regarding the manufacture, storage, possession, etc. It is a central subject and it is administered by the Department of Explosives under our Ministry. This Act aims at regulating the manufacture, possession, use, etc., of explosives throughout the country; to secure this end, adequate provisions have been made in the rules for the issue of licences by the department and the district authorities.

The more important licences are to be granted by the department but installations of a minor nature are licensed by the district authorities. The work of administration is of a dual control by our department and the district authorities. It is inevitably so. I would like to show how at every stage the district authorities come into the picture. No licence under the explosives rules can be granted by the explosives department unless a no objection certificate is granted by the district authorities. That is, whenever there is an application for a licence for an installation for manufacturing explosives, first, we say that there should be a no objection certificate from the district authorities. They would know about the antecedents of the man, the needs of the locality, etc. Then again, the licence is granted, in the first instance, only for one year. Before a licence is granted, initially, an inspection by the officers of our department is absolutely necessary. The rules prescribe the essential requirement for an inspection only for the first installation. The licence only becomes operative after the inspection has been undertaken by the officers of the department. A licence is granted only for one year. After every year, there has to be a renewal. Before the renewal certificate is given, the district authorities are informed about the application for renewal and the renewal certificate is not granted when we have any objection from the district authorities. That is, a renewal certificate would not be granted if the district authorities consider that the party

[Shri Anil K. Chanda.]

is not a suitable party for a renewal of the licence.

Then, under rule 6, all district magistrates, stipendiary magistrates and police officers not lower than the rank of sub-inspectors have full powers of inspection, seizure, etc. The licensees have to keep the records in respect of their stock and sales in such form as the district authorities prescribe. The local authorities have also the powers of cancellation if they consider that it is not quite safe for a particular person to carry on this work. Therefore, it would be seen that at every stage, there is dual control. It is inherent from the nature of things. Our control comes with regard to the technical aspect. With regard to the manufacture of a dangerous thing like an explosive, it is not merely the safety angle which has to be considered. There are important problems of law and order which are also involved in this matter.

Shri Tangamani: In the report, it is stated that in this particular place, gun-powder was stored in the place of sulphur and safety fuses. This has been going on from 1950 onwards. It is on record that the last inspection was only in 1956. Are we to take it that the Central Government or the department of explosives is not at all responsible for this omission?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They are.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as this particular matter is concerned, it is *sub-judice*. I do not know to what extent it would be right for us to refer to this. I was referring to the general aspect.

Shri Tangamani: It is mentioned in the report itself.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I know. As a result of this report, there is a case instituted against two persons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The matters that are to be decided by the court need not be referred to. Those merits need not be discussed.

Shri K. C. Reddy: On a question of fact, I may give this information to the hon. Member. Shri Surita's report refers to the necessity for more inspections in respect of the premises where gun-powder was being manufactured, that is to say, in the premises of the brother of that person who was manufacturing gun-powder two or three miles from Jamuria Bazar. The hon. Member was referring to lack of inspection in the godown in which that brother was stocking gun-powder. This second godown was licensed for the storage of sulphur and fuses, not under the Explosives Act but under some other Act. So, the hon. Member, I am afraid, is just confusing one with the other.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The prosecution is being launched against whom? Is it against any officer of the department or the owner?

Shri Tangamani: They have specifically mentioned the name of the officer in the report. Has any action been taken against the officer?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One is the factory and the other is the place where it is stored. They are meant for two different purposes.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Sir, you have already said that the details of the case which are now before the court should not be referred to. So far as the work of this department is concerned, the actual day-to-day detection of any malpractice must remain with the local authorities. These licensed premises are scattered all over the country and our officers are not a police force. Therefore it is possible only if the local authorities remain alert about their responsibilities. Certain recommendations have been made by Shri Surita in his report and we have taken action on the basis of the report.

There is one point, however, which concerns one of our officers and to which Shri Tangamani had referred yesterday. It is said that an examination of the licensed premises of Sitaram Sahu at the Jamuria No. 7 and No. 8 collieries had shown that the storing place had not been used for sometime, and Shri Roy had said that if there had been more frequent inspections this matter would have been noticed by the inspecting officer. Even if there was to be an annual inspection, these malpractices could not have been checked. But apart from that, it is a very small installation and in most of the small installations, actually no storing of explosives takes place. They produce the stuff in the day and dispose of it in the course of the day. In most of the small installations there is absolutely no question of any storage. Both for reasons of economy and for reasons of avoiding the difficulties and dangers of storing the material, most of the small installations dispose of their day's produce in the course of the day. Therefore, even if we had more frequent inspections, these malpractices might not have been noticed; accidentally they might have been noticed. Even if our inspecting officers had gone for the technical inspection, they would not have known that 2½ miles away there was an illegal storage of exposives, produced at this particular installation. Nonetheless, we feel that it is desirable that there should be more frequent inspections and we are taking steps to increase our staff so that there can be more frequent inspections. Already, in these areas, where either there is a very big installation or where there are concentrations of a number of small installations, we have special officers, only to attend to these particular areas. We have got our own special officer for the Gomia factory. Similarly, for Sivakasi we have got a special officer. We are trying to have a special officer for Asansol, where this accident took place, because it is in the midst of a colliery area.

14 hrs.

With regard to the recommendations that have been made by Shri Surita, we are already in touch with the State Governuments and steps are being taken to implement those recommendations. So far as our own department is concerned, we have already taken steps to issue notices in the Gazette to amend rules 87 and 91 of the explosive rules and the amendments will be put into operation. They have been already pre-published in the Gazette of India on 19th March, 1960.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the Ashoka Hotel. In the past, we have had sharp criticism about the losses incurred by this Hotel. There had been considerable losses which were inevitable. In the first year of its working, the average occupancy of the Hotel was 80 persons a day and the loss during the year was Rs. 37·76 lakhs. Of this amount, Rs. 34·76 lakhs represented depreciation, interest on loans, development rebate, etc. In the second year, the average occupancy was 214 persons a day—from 80 it went up to 214—and the loss during that year was Rs. 15.77 lakhs, which included a provision of Rs. 24·72 lakhs for depreciation, interest on loans and other standing charges. During the 6 months of the third year,—we changed over to the financial year and we had closed our accounts on a six-monthly basis. During the six months from October, 1958 to March, 1959, the occupancy had risen to 290 persons a day and the loss for that period was Rs. 2·23 lakhs only. This loss was arrived at after setting aside a sum of Rs. 14·60 lakhs for interest on loans, depreciation, etc. During the year which has just ended, we are informed that the occupancy had gone up to 300 persons a day and we expect the profit will be about Rs. 8 lakhs after meeting all the charges and making provision for appropriations like depreciation, interest on loans, etc.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Does it include depreciation, interest on loans, etc.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes; and also development rebate.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Hotel has been able to make a payment of Rs. 30·17 lakhs to Government by way of interest on loans, repayment of a loan of Rs. 10·3 lakhs with interest thereon and the price of the land.

I referred to this matter, because the first time I spoke in the House with regard to the Asoka Hotel, I had expressed the confident hope that after three years of work, this Hotel will certainly make a profit. I am very happy to say that I was not a false prophet.

Shri P. R. Patel: Sir, I heard the speech of the hon. Deputy Minister and I find that he referred to housing meant for servants—either Government servants, factory servants, university servants or local body servants. He referred also to rural housing and he made a reference to the effect that the problem is very acute even in the rural areas, but, however, much attention is not given to them. I will confine myself to the problem of rural housing. Too many friends are there to look after industrial housing, Government servants' quarters and such other quarters. But the rural problem is not looked after well.

The acuteness of the problem is well described by Punekar in his small booklet, *The Housing Problem of India*. He has said there:

> "The elementary nature of the pattern, design, layout and construction makes them highly unsafe, unhygienic and dilapidated. It is estimated that about 50 million dwellings in rural areas belong to this type; they are wholly elementary or temporary, which according to expert opinion need urgent replacement."

He has also said on page 10 as follows:

> "According to the seventh round of the National Sample Survey, about 85 per cent of houses had mud plinths, 83 per cent had walls of mud, bamboo and reed and about 70 per cent had roofs of grass, reed mud, straw, etc. Only a negligible proportion of 7 per cent of houses could boast of plinths and walls made of brick, cement or stone and having roofs of corrugated sheets, tiles, etc. As many as 81 per cent of houses had 3 rooms, 32 percent had 2 rooms and 34 per cent had 1 room. The renovation or replacement is urgently called for in the case of 50·0 million houses and it is estimated that it would cost Rs. 2,500 crores."

14.09 hrs.

[SHRI GORAY *in the Chair*]

This is the problem. The Deputy Minister said that there is a subsidised scheme for labour housing. I am gald, because after all, they also should be helped. But I would like to know from him whether only factory labourers are labourers and whether he considers that farm labourers are labourers or not. If factory labourers are to be subsidised in building houses, I want to know why subsidy is not given to farm labourers. Do they get more than the factory labourers? I think the Minister will agree that the income of an agricultural labourer is perhaps one-tenth of that of a factory labourer. I fail to understand why subsidised help is not given to farm labourers. The same is the case of the agriculturists. Their condition is also such that they deserve help. Every time we say that real India is in villages. But when the Government of India spends money it spends most in cities. There are Master Plans for cities like Delhi and others. I would like to know whether the Government have got any Master Plan for villages. The

conditions in villages are so worse that even people born in villeges do not like to stay in villages. What are the Government going to do? I would say that the Government should not only subsidise rural housing but they should have an ambitious plan for the villages. In the villages there are no good roads or big streets. I have seen villages where the widths of roads are 4 feet or 5 feet. Even in those narrow streets cattle are tied. Do we want to make our villages worth living? If so, we should improve the conditions of the villages so that educated people would like to go and stay in the villages. When I read some books on rural conditions in Great Britain and America I am rather pleased to see that very good amenities and facilities are provided to the villagers in those countries. Here nothing is done and there are only talks about the villages and their improvement. I find that people are now in the habit of only talking without doing anything.

I will now refer to one instance in the case of Delhi city proper. Today morning some persons came to me and I had the privilege with my friends, Shri Parmar and Shri Thakore to accompany them to the hon. Minister of Railways. These people had come from Karachi and they are refugees here. They are living in the streets of Delhi like other hundreds of families. Since they have no place to live in, they have got on hire some private land and constructed some houses. The Corporation has been pleased enough to demolish them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister and the Government what they propose to do for such persons who have no place to live in. You are now constructing beg bungalows for Ministers and Members of Parliament. Why not you put two Members of Parliament in one flat? I would be only happy if I am told to do that just to help these poor people. First of all, give these persons some room to live in. When some foreigners come to see our country, they only look at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

An Hon. Member: And Ashoka Hotel.

Shri P. R. Patel: Yes, and Ashoka Hotel. They go away with the impression that the country has progressed well. But the real progress can be found only in the dirty streets of old Delhi and the villages. I would humbly submit to the hon. Minister and his young Deputy to look into this matter and do what they can.

Then I come to co-operative housing. I know that Government are encouraging co-operative housing societies and they desire that there should be more houses under the co-operative societies. In Ahmedabad, even though very recently so many co-operative housing societies have sprung up, the congestion is worse. The construction of the new capital will take at least some time and so for at least two or three years the capital will be in Ahmedabad.

An Hon. Member: You have got increased oil resources in your State.

Shri P. R. Patel: I will send oil to you if you want oil to fire out things. We do not want to fire out.

So, in Ahmedabad special attention is required to be given to housing. I know that some societies were promised loans and grants for housing. But the administration of Bombay was such that so many co-operative societies did not receive loans. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter and see that adequate loans are given to the co-operative societies.

Here I will narrate one funny instance to show how nepotism works in co-operative societies. I am giving the case of a co-operative housing society in Ahmedabad, and that is the Daryapur Patel Co-operative Society, registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. This society bought two plots of lands, Nos. 33 and 34 for that purpose. But some influential persons formed another co-operative society nearby and named it Jai

[Shri P. R. Patel]

Somnath Society. Naturally, Somnath God is so great and that name is so great that so many great persons must be in that society. Government ordered acquisition of plot No. 33 from the Daryapur Patel Co-operative Society for.....

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Was it done by the State Government or the Central Government?

Shri P R. Patel: The Central Government are not functioning there, I know. The Central Government only instruct, guide and supervise, I know. They are a helpless Government for the country. But you have to look into this matter, when, you are giving money. If you do not look into this, who will look into it? If the State Government is not functioning properly . . . .

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am sure the hon. Member has read the Indian Constitution.

Shri P. R. Patel: Well, I have read the Indian Constitution.

Mr. Chairman: He is a lawyer.

Shri Tangamani: We want more powers to be given to the States.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): He has taken oath under the Constitution.

Shri P. R. Patel: This plot No. 33 was ordered to be given to the other co-operative society, because some persons from that society could approach the Minister.

I will give another case. For this co-operative society for plot Nos. 31 and 32, application for acquisition was given by the office-bearer on 6-6-56. The Government were pleased to issue notifications under sections 4 and 5 of the Land Acquisition Act on 27-9-57. Then Government issued another notification under section 6 of that Act on 28-8-58. So, to come to section 6 of that Act it took more than two years. I am referring to this case so that you may look into the matter and instruct the State Government to be alert. Then this is what happened. After 28-8-58, Government asked the society to deposit Rs. 80,000. The society deposited Rs. 80,000 on 7-2-1959. Then, the Government thought it wise to retain Rs. 5000 and return the rest. Thereafter, perhaps, with some influential person, the owner of the land that was under acquisition approached the Minister and I am told the Minister issued stay orders. Are we going to have more houses this way? I would submit that this Government will look into the matter. If there is nepotism or some corruption, is it not the duty of the Government to look into the matter. Well, the Central Government has every power to see that the administration is run properly and that there is clean administration. I hope the Government will look into the matter.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened with rapt attention to the speech made by the hon. Deputy Minister particularly in regard to housing. And I may say that I am satisfied, more or less, with the progress made in several schemes so far as housing is concerned. But I must confess on the floor of this House that I am thoroughly disappointed with the programmes and with the policies that have been taken up by the Ministry so far as village housing is concerned.

Sir, the Planning Commission in its report laid down certain policies in regard to village housing. The planners and the authorities in the Ministry have taken up some of the items and have given up the others as they feel that they are completely unable to cope with the magnitude of the task that confronts them. Whenever the planners and the authorities in the Ministry think of village housing or rural housing, they

turn their eyes from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin and from Bombay to Assam and the vision of 54 millions of houses rises before their mind's eye and they feel appalled by the dimension of the task and think that discretion is the better part of valour. Therefore, they take recourse to such policy and programme which can never in any foreseeable future be fulfilled.

The so-called village housing project was taken up by the Ministry in October, 1957. Two and half years have gone by and only 900 houses have been constructed throughout the whole of India. In how many years and decades and centuries shall we be able to pay our attention to every village? When shall we be able to complete the task which they think is so very gigantic that they feel it is better not to take it up at all? It is said that 5000 villages will be taken up during the course of the Second Five Year Plan. Out of 5,000 villages, the socio-economic survey and the physical survey is said to have been completed in the case of only 900 villages.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): 1900 villages.

Shri N. B. Maiti: It is 900 villages.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is more.

Shri N. B. Maiti: No, no. It is 900.

Now, there is one year more for the Second Five Year Plan period to be over. Will it be possible for the Minitry to take up the remaining 4100 villages? They should know that the socio-economic survey or the physical survey is not the thing which is meant by reconstruction of a village. Reconstruction is much harder and more arduous than the socio-economic survey of the village concerned. It is said that a village will take a period of 10 years for its reconstruction. In India we have got, more or less, 5 lakhs of villages. When is this Ministry going to solve the problem of these 5 lakhs of villages? Will it be ever possible for this Ministry to get it done? The work is being done at a snail's pace, if I call it a pace at all.

Sir, the whole policy is wrong. This Ministry wants to reconstruct all the villages of India with the help of the State Departments concerned. The Deputy Minister was pleading that what the Central Ministry can do when the States are there. They have got their own existence. The Constitution provides for that. If that is so, then will the hon. Minister ever be able to get this ambitious programme fulfilled in the course of his generation? Never, I say. Therefore a policy should be chalked out which is feasible and will appeal to the people, and not to the great people here sitting in great buildings....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In air-conditioned buildings.

Shri N. B. Maiti ....sitting in air-conditioned buildings and multi-storeyed houses, getting fat salaries, having all the fruits of life and enjoying them.

It was expected, and it is still expected, that the Ministers who come from the middle class families, who have seen the fights, who have seen what poverty is and how our people live there should know all these things.

An Hon. Member: They have forgotten all these things.

Shri N. B. Maiti: But unfortunately for our Ministers, I am sorry to observe, they are circled by the people who were educated in their own way, who were brilliant students in their college days and who, after their college days, have entered into service, have grown grey and can write beautiful notes, very cogent and reasonable memoranda and submit them to the Ministers. My hon. friend, the hon. Deputy Minister

[Shri N. B Maiti]

is a professor. He knows very beautiful English and he cannot but be aware of the good English that is written by our very educated and very learned friends sitting there. They cannot but fall in love with those notes.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: He is an ex-Minister. Is he referring to his own experience?

Shri N. B. Maiti: It may be so. But because of that I am out of the Ministry. Because of this folly of mine I am out of the Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member mean to say that he was jilted?

Shri N. B. Maiti: What I was going to say is that that had been to some extent also foretold by the reports of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission said on page 559, paragraph 9, of the *Second Five Year Plan* that—

> "....what is required is that in each national extension and community poject area and elsewhere....."

Please mark the word 'elsewhere'; not only in the national extension and community project area but elsewhere also.

> "....village communities should be made fully conscious of the housing problem and those steps which are urgent should be initiated, such as expansion of the village *abadi*, provision of sites and other assistance for Harijans and the various backward sections, adoption of better standards for houses constructed in the future and....".

This is most important.

> "....introduction of better lighting, ventilation and drainage in existing houses."

My hon. friend, the hon. Deputy Minister told us some time ago, "We are paying attention to the existing houses." But those existing houses to which attention is now being directed are in the selected villages in the CD blocks and not outside them. Therefore what he said is not the extension of the idea but confinement of the idea to the so-called 900 villages of which socio-economic survey is said to have been done. The Planning Commission did not defer the other villages.

During the Second Five Year Plan in the course of these years you only attend to the needs of the 5,000 villages out of the five lakh villages? How many villages should we do in the Third Plan? Therefore I would appeal to the Ministry and the hon. Minister not to confine the village housing programme to some selected villages. What are those villages? Many of them are depopulated or are sparsely populated. That is not solving the village housing problem. The problem has got to be solved in the villages which are densely populated and where people do not find any elbow room. That has got to be tackled. How could that be tackled? That could be tackled in a particular way, namely, by the improvement of the existing houses, just as the Planning Commission has said, with the introduction of better lighting. Open some windows there so that light may come from the sun and some air may come from the atmosphere. It is not that you build pucca houses. That is the policy that has got to be taken up.

Who does not know that there is so much difficulty about our drainage system in the villages? Please pay attention to that. That will be solving the problem to the greatest extent possible. Broadbase your programme throughout the length and breadth of the country. It may be that it may take time. Even if it takes 25 or 30 years, we shall then be

able to know the magnitude of the problem and the money that has got to be spent.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now wind up.

Shri N. B. Maiti: I will conclude in the course of two minutes.

You are spending about Rs. 40 crores though the amount has come down a little by the survey of the programme. For village housing your original estimate was Rs. 10 crores. Now it has become Rs. 5 crores out of which Rs. 95 lakhs have been spent up to the 31st December, 1959 and you want to spend Rs. 2 crores or more in the course of one year. Rs. 5 crores have been provided. Why do you not provide more for village housing? What harm has it done? Are the villages from which almost all the hon. Members have come....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Not the hon Ministers?

Shri N. B. Maiti: Many hon. Ministers have also come from the villages. Are they to be neglected? I have no quarrel with them, but why should they allot less money, or I would say, the least amount of money for village housing? They say that the task is so very gigantic that it has got to be done over a number of years, but we do not know when it will be done.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The industrial housing scheme is worse than this.

Shri N. B. Maiti: I plead with the Ministers and the Ministry to change the policy.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Change the Ministry then.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: That is the only solution.

Shri N. B. Maiti: The Ministers are very good persons personally, and they are very hospitable also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I did not mean anything against the Ministers themselves. I was referring to the whole Ministry.

Shri N. B. Maiti: The officers are also personally very good people. But the policy is wrong, and the programme is wrong, and that is my objection. I say, be kind to the people of India. I appeal in the name of the village people, please be kind to the villages, and do not run away because the task is so very gigantic and the money that will be required is so very huge. The problem will automatically solve itself, if you face it with courage and imagination.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, आज जो मैं ने तकरीर सुनी आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब की, उसके बारे में मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब को और आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब को, दोनों को, मुबारकबाद देता हूं इस बात के लिये जो डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स की झुग्गियों और झोंपड़ियों का मसला दस बरस से चला आ रहा था उसके बारे में उन्होंने एलान किया कि उसको वह दो बरस में खत्म कर देंगे और इतना रुपया उस पर खर्च करेंगे । इसके लिये मैं सिर्फ इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स हैं उनको काफी इमदाद मिलने की उम्मीद है और उनका मामला तै हो जाएगा । इसी सिलसिले में मैं उन लोगों की तरफ उनकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा जिन को एक्योरेंसेज दिये गये थे और जिनके बारे में मैंने पिछली मर्तबा अर्ज किया था और मिनिस्टर साहब ने यकीन दिलाया था कि वह कमेटी फार्म कर देंगे । मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह उस कमेटी के बारे में भी एनाउन्समेंट करेंगे ।

इसके साथ ही मुझे एक और चीज जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है । अभी दो तीन दिन हुए जबकि मैंने रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की ग्राण्ट्स पर तकरीर करते हुए किंग्सवे कैम्प

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

के २५,००० लोगों की तरफ गवर्नमेंट को तवज्जह दिलायी थी कि वह स्लम गवर्नमेंट का बनाया हुआ है और वह दिल्ली के स्लम्स से कहीं ज्यादा खराब हालत में है । दस दस बारह बारह आदमियों के लिये ३३ गज जमीन में मकान बना हुआ है, जिसमें न पैखाना है, न नहाने की जगह है, न और कुछ है । मुझे उस बात को दुहराने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि मैं उनकी सारी हिस्ट्री पहले बयान कर चुका हूं । मैं सिर्फ यह चाहता हूं कि आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब एक बार वहां जाकर अपनी आंखों से देख लें तो उनको मालूम हो जाएगा कि दिल्ली में यह सबसे बड़ा स्लम गवनमेंट ने बनाया है । यह गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह कम से कम इसको दूर करे । उसमें आपका बहुत रुपया खर्च नहीं होगा, बहुत थोड़े खर्च से उनका मामला तै हो जाएगा । और जो आपका रुपया लगेगा उसको वह पांच परसेंट सूद के साथ वापस करने को तैयार हैं । आप उनसे ४४ लाख रुपया ले चुके हैं । जमीन आप उनको फरोख्त कर चुके हैं और वह उनके कब्जे में है, जो कि ११६ एकड़ के करीब है । इस काम में आपका बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं होगा, पांच सात लाख रुपया खर्च होगा और इतने में उनका काम बन जाएगा, और जो रुपया आपका खर्च होगा वह आपको अदा भी हो जाएगा । इसलिये मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस काम को हाथ में लीजिए और उसका फैसला कीजिए ।

मैं जनाब को तवज्जह एक और जरूरी मामले की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । अभी आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया, जब मेरे दोस्त पटेल साहब तकरीर कर रहे थे, और वह शिकायत कर रहे थे कि गांवों में यह हुआ और वह हुआ,—कि आप अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन को देखिये, हमारी मिनिस्ट्री तो सिर्फ सुपरवाइज करती है, एक्चुअल एग्जीक्यूशन तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती है । मैं भी यह बात जानता हूं । मुझे कांस्टीट्यूशन में तो इस बारे में कुछ नहीं मिला, लेकिन काम इसी तरह से चलता है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब खुद अपने आप कोई काम नहीं करते, वह तो काम करवाते हैं । मैंने कांस्टीट्यूशन को आंख फाड़ फाड़ कर देखा । मैंने सारी रिपोर्ट को गौर से दो तीन मर्तबा पढ़ा । लेकिन मुझे कहीं यह चीज नहीं मिली जिसके बारे में कम से कम निस्फ दरजन मेम्बरान ने आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर की तवज्जह दिलायी है । रिपोर्ट के पेज १ पर पैरा १–२ में इस मिनिस्ट्री की सात रेसपांसिबिलिटीज लिखी हैं, लेकिन हाउसिंग की कोई रेसपांसिबिलिटी दर्ज नहीं है । यह कहीं दर्ज ही नहीं है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री हाउसिंग के लिये जिम्मेवार है । यह मिनिस्ट्री हाउसिंग को मिनिस्ट्री कहलाती है जिससे कोई ले मैन यही समझेगा कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का काम है मुल्क में अच्छे मकान बनाना, मकानों को मरम्मत करना, लोगों को हाउस देना । लेकिन यह रेसपांसिबिलिटी कहीं दर्ज नहीं है । जो लिस्ट्स दी हुई हैं कांस्टीट्यूशन में उनको आप मुलाहिजा फरमाइये, उनमें यह न स्टेट लिस्ट में दर्ज है, न सेंट्रल लिस्ट में दर्ज है और न कॉनकरेंट लिस्ट में है । लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि यह मिनिस्ट्री हाउसिंग का काम करती है, मिनिस्ट्री ने करोड़ों रुपया हाउसिंग पर खर्च किया है । मैं समझता हूं कि इंसान की जिन्दगी के लिये खुराक और पानी के बाद सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी चीज अगर कोई है तो वह मकान है । जैसे इन्सान को सेहत को रखने के वास्ते एक अच्छे जिस्म की जरूरत है, जो कि ताकतवर हो, उसी तरह से एक इंसान की जिन्दगी के वास्ते, उसकी कंडीशन्स आफ वर्क के वास्ते, उसकी एफीशेंसी कायम रखने के वास्ते सबसे ज्यादा लाजिमी अच्छा मकान है । और इसी सिलसिले में मैं ड्रिंकिंग वाटर का भी जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं । चन्द रोज हुए जब इस हाउस में इस चीज का जिक्र आया था । उस वक्त मैंने इस मसले पर तकरीर की और मिनिस्टर साहब से

कहा कि पीने का पानी का मसला कितना अहम है, तो उन्होंने तसलीम किया था कि फिल वाके पीने का पानी एक बड़ी रेसपांसिबिलिटी है और वह तो फंडामेंटल राइट में शामिल होना चाहिये । उन्होंने कहा कि यह गवर्नमेंट की रेसपांसिबिलिटी होनी चाहिये कि वह हर सिटीजन को अच्छा पीने का पानी मुहय्या करे । मैं जो अपील करना चाहता हूं उसका सारा लुबलुबाब व समम बोनम इसी पर खत्म करता हूं कि आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब इस जिम्मेवारी को सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये मंजूर करके प्लान करें कि यह इस मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी है ।

अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो तकरीर की उसको मैंने सुना । उन्होंने बड़े दुःख के साथ कहा कि हाउसिंग का मामला कितना खराब है, और उन्होंने जो उसका डेस्क्रिप्शन दिया वह हमारे लिये काफी है, हमको उस बारे में और कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज गवर्नमेंट को और इस मिनिस्ट्री को यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि लोगों का यह फण्डामेंटल राइट है कि उनको अच्छे हाउसेज मिलें । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उनको मुफ्त हाउसेज दें । न मैं यह कहता हूं कि आप उनको इतनी इमदाद दें जो कि आपकी ताकत के बाहर हो, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूं कि आप यह तसलीम कर लें कि हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री का फर्ज है कि लोगों को अच्छे मकान दे और यह लोगों का फंडामेंटल राइट है कि उनको अच्छे मकान मिलें । इसके वास्ते मिनिस्ट्री का फर्ज है कि वह देखे और इन्तिजाम करे । हम इसको काफी नहीं समझते कि मिनिस्ट्री कह दे कि हमने तो स्टेटों को रुपया दे दिया, वह करें या न करें, यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, जैसा कि अभी पटेल साहब की शिकायत पर आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर ने कहा था । मैं इससे सैटिसफाइड नहीं हूं । अगर आपके पास यह पावर नहीं तो बतलाइए कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में वह पावर किस को दी गयी है । यह चीज किसी लिस्ट में नहीं दी गयी है, न स्टेट लिस्ट में है और न सेंट्रल लिस्ट में । जब यह चीज दोनों लिस्टों में नहीं है तो रेजीड्यूअरी आर्टीकल के मातहत यह आपका फर्ज हो जाता है । इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह मामला साफ हो जाना चाहिये कि यह जो काम है यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है ।

प्लांटेशंस के मकानात के बारे में कहा गया है कि वहां दिक्कत यह है कि सीक्योरिटी नहीं दी जाती और इसलिये वह तकलीफ दूर नहीं हो सकी । अभी तक प्लांटेशन एरिया में कुल २८१ मकान बने हैं, दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप की स्कीम है, उसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि उसको तो हमने सन् १९५९ में ही शुरू किया है, इसमें शक नहीं कि लो इनकम ग्रुप की स्कीम में काम हुआ है । उसमें ७४,००० मकानों में से ४६,००० मकान बन गये हैं और इससे उनको फायदा हुआ है । लेकिन बाकी की आप किसी स्कीम की तरफ देखें, सबसीडाइज्ड स्कीम में जो काम हुआ है उसको देखें, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि बहुत कम काम हुआ है ।

लेकिन जब मैं विलेज हाउसिंग की तरफ देखता हूं तो हैरान रह जाता हूं । मैंने इस गरज से कांस्टीट्यूशन्स को देखा । उसकी आर्टिकिल्स ३९, ४३, ४७ में यह दिया गया है कि गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज है कि कंडीशन्स आफ वर्क और स्टेंण्डर्ड आफ लाइफ को बढ़ावें । आर्टिकल ४३ और ४७ में जो चीजें दी हुई हैं गो कि वह साफ तौर पर फंडामेंटल राइट नहीं हैं, लेकिन वह बमंजिल फंडामेंटल राइट के हैं और गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी यह होनी चाहिये और उसका काम इस तरह होना चाहिये कि इन चीजों में इम्प्रूवमेंट हो ।

आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने चन्द फिगर दिये हैं और उनको देख कर मैं एक क्रिटिसिज्म आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

बतलाया कि पांच करोड़ रुपया विलेज हाउसिंग के लिये प्लान किया गया और यह रकम इस काम के लिये रखी गयी । इसमें से पिछले चार सालों में उन्होंने १.९६ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है, और बाकी तीन करोड़ के करीब इस साल में खर्च कर देंगे । जब चार सालों में सरकार खर्च करती है कोई पचास लाख फी साल के करीब, तो एक साल में वह तीन करोड़ कैसे खर्च करेगी ? लेकिन अगर वह खर्च भी हो, तो मेरी शिकायत तो यह है कि इस सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों के लिये कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं बनाया है । फिलवाकया मुझे आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब से शिकायत नहीं है । इस रिपोर्ट में मैं पाता हूं कि मिनिस्ट्री ने बेहद तरक्की की है । जो नेशनल बिल्डिंग्ज की नई आरगेनाइज़ेशन बनाई गई है, उसने बड़ा शानदार काम किया है । कितनी नई नई चीजें उसने निकाली हैं और कितना स्टील और सीमेंट बचाया है । होटलों के सिलसिले में भी बड़ी तरक्की की गई है । मुझे अशोक होटल को देखने का मौका मिला है । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि वहां इतना अच्छा इन्तजाम किया गया है और उससे हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत को ऊंचा कर दिया गया है । वहां अब टिपिंग नहीं होती है । वहां के कमरों, बाथरूम और वहां की हाईजीन को देख कर यकीन होता है कि दुनिया के होटलों में वह निहायत अच्छा होटल है । इस के अलावा और भी बातें रिपोर्ट में दर्ज हैं । मिनिस्टर साहब मेहरबानी करके कनसल्टाटिव कमेटी को भी इस बारे में आगाह करते रहते हैं । जाहिर होता है कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब का हाथ इन तरक्कियों के पीछे है । लेकिन मेरी शिकायत यह नहीं है । मेरी शिकायत यह है कि इस मनिस्ट्री ने दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान बनाया, जिसमें थोड़े से आदमी बसते हैं, शहरों के आदमी बसते हैं, यहां बड़ी बड़ बिल्डिंग्ज तैयार कीं, बीस बीस स्टोरीज क बिल्डिंग्ज तैयार करने की स्कीम तैयार की लेकिन इन बारह सालों में उसने हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों का कोई मास्टर-प्लान नहीं बनाया है ।

श्री यादव नारायण जाधव (मालेगांव): दिल्ली का भी पूरा नहीं बनाया है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मुझे इस का पता है । मैं भी दिल्ली में रहता हूं ।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस बारह बरसों में हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों के लिए कोई स्कीम तैयार की है । सरकार कहती है कि स्टेटों में जाओ । क्या स्टेट्स में कोई स्कीम है ? क्या किसी जगह कोई स्कीम है ? अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि मुख्तलिफ मिनिस्ट्रीज ने इस बारे में इतना खर्च किया है । उन्होंने बताया कि इसमें ६४ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे । लेकिन मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह आर्टिकल १४ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । और जितने भी आदमी हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रियल मैगनेट्स और इंडस्ट्रियल लेबरर्ज हैं, उनके लिये यह गवर्नमेंट कुछ करना चाहती है और उन के हाउसिंग को सबसिडाइज़ करना चाहती है । प्लान्टेशन्ज के लिये भी वह कुछ करना चाहती है । लेकिन मुझे बताया जाये कि जो आर्डिनरी आदमी गांव में रहता है, जिसकी आमदनी सरकार के कहने के मुताबिक १०४ रुपए साल है, चार से आठ आने रोज के करीब है, क्या उस का यह हक नहीं है कि वह गवर्नमेंट से दूसरे सिटीजन्ज की तरह फ़ायदा उठाए । वह रहता है गांव में । वहां उस को जितनी तकलीफ़ है, वह भी सरकार को मालूम नहीं है । उसको यह भी मालम नहीं है कि गांवों की हालत क्या है, किस तरह बड़े अच्छे अच्छे मकानों में भी आदमी भी रहते हैं और मवेशी भी वहां रहते हैं । वहां ड्रेनेज, विन्डोज, चिम्नी का कोई जिक्र नहीं है । उन लोगों के लिये कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं है । उनके लिये न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कोई तरकीब सोची है और न स्टेट्स ने सोची है । स्टेट्स में थोड़ा थोड़ा काम हुआ है । मैं अर्ज

करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे खुशी है कि पंजाब स्टेट ने इस सिलसिले में जो काम किया है, उस की तरफ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की ज़रा सी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । सबसे पहला सवाल गरीब आदमी का है । पंजाब में हमेशा से यह था कि नोन प्रोप्राइटर्ज कूड़ी कमीनी देते थे प्रोप्राइटरी बाडी को । जितने शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स थे और जितने नान-प्रोप्राइटर थे, वे अपने मकानों का किराया देते थे । वे मकान पक्के नहीं बना सकते थे । अगर मकान वाला जाता था तो कच्चे मकान में सक्सेशन नहीं होता था । वह सबका सब पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने खत्म कर दिया । शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के पास जितने मकान थे, उनके नीचे जो ज़मीन थी, उनको उस का मालिक बना दिया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जितने शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के मकान हैं, उनको यक-कमल लैजिस्लेशन के साथ उनका मालिक बना दिया जाये, अगर सरकर शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स का कुछ भला चाहती है । आपको याद होगा कि टंडन जी यहां पर कई बरस तक मौजूद रहे और उनकी स्कीम थी कि हर एक को कम से कम आधा एकड़ ज़मीन मकान के लिये और कुछ बोने के लिये दी जाये । मैंने भी चन्द मर्तबा इस हाउस में अर्ज किया है कि १।८ एकड़ ज़मीन हर फ़ैमिली को रहने के लिये मिलनी चाहिये, क्योंकि लोग खुद भी वहां रहेंगे और अपने मवेशियों को भी रखेंगे । इतनी ज़मीन होगी तो वे आराम से रह सकेंगे । ज़मीन का पहला यूज यह है कि वहां इन्सान के लिये मकान बनाया जाये । मुझे नहीं मालूम फायदा सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न का । मुझे नहीं मालूम फायदा सीलिंग का । लेकिन मेरा दिल बिल्कुल साफ है कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में जहां तक गरीब आदमियों के रहने का सवाल है गवर्नमेंट का फ़र्ज है कि वह हर एक फ़ैमिली को १।८ एकड़ ज़मीन दे । ताकि वहां मकान बनाया जा सके । अभी बताया गया है कि पांच करोड़ मकान हैं और ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपए सरकार को चाहियें । दरअस्ल यह तो डराने वाली बात है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट—जैसा कि वह कहती है कि स्टेट्स का भी इसमें फ़र्ज है—हर एक आदमी को साइट्स प्रोवाइड करने की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स पर डाले । जब सरकार की नैशनल बिल्डिंग्ज आरगेनाइज़ेशन चल रही है और उसमें नई से नई तरकीबें निकालो जाती हैं लोकल मैटीरियल्ज वगैरह के लिये, वहां पर रिसर्च जारी है, तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया बराये मेहरबानी मकान बनाने के लिये मैटीरियल दे, सस्ते मकान के लिये मैटीरियल मुहय्या करे और जो आदमी खुद काम कर के मकान बनाते हैं, लेबर उन के जिम्मे होनी चाहिये । अगर ये तीनों ड्यूटीज बांट ली जायें, तो यह प्राबलम इतना बड़ा नहीं रहेगा, जितना कि यह नज़र आता है । यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि हर एक आदमी को पक्का मकान दिया जाये । मैं खुद एक कच्चे मकान में रहता हूं—कच्ची ईंटों की उसकी बिल्डिंग है, लेकिन कोई शख्स यह नहीं कह सकता कि ज़ाहिरा वह ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह रहने के काबिल नहीं है । मैं जानता हूं कि कितने आदमी इस हाउस में मौजूद हैं, जो कच्चे मकानों में रहते हैं । पक्के मकानों की ज़रूरत नहीं है । सरकार ऐसे मकान दे, जो डिसेन्ट, हैल्दी और स्ट्रांग हों । ऐसे मकानों के लिये ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपये की ज़रूरत नहीं है । यह तो हम को डराने की बात है । मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि यह गवर्नमेंट प्लान बनाए, जिम्मेदारी ले, स्टेट्स को जिम्मेदार ठहराए, लोगों को जिम्मेदारी दे, लेकिन मेरी मुसीबत यह है कि मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को क्या कहूं । इन को मिले हैं पांच करोड़ । वह इस रकम को खींच कर बढ़ा तो नहीं सकते । वह क्या कर सकते हैं ? मेरी शिकायत गवर्नमेंट और प्लानिंग कमीशन से है कि उन्होंने सही तौर पर इस सवाल को हल करने की कभी कोशिश नहीं की है । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जिस तरह हमारे हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि यह पानी का हमारा फंडामेंटल राइट है और हम प्लानिंग कमीशन

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

से इस फ़ंडामेंटल राइट के लिए लड़ेंगे, मैं चाहता हूं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ़ से आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब प्लानिंग कमीशन को कहें कि वह हम को ज्यादा रुपया दे, जितना कि मुमकिन हो । पांच करोड़ क्या ६४ करोड़ रुपये भी मामूली चीज है ।

आपकी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि दस साल में वह फ़ेज किया जायगा । मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि दस साल में फ़ेज किया जाये, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता किया जाये । वे लोग खुद अपने आप करेंगे, लेकिन सरकार यह न करे कि वह इस की जिम्मेदारी ही न ले, क्योंकि कांस्टीच्यूशन में दर्ज नहीं है । वह मुझे क्यों दिखाते हैं कांस्टीच्यूशन ? कांस्टीच्यूशन की दफ़ा दफ़ा में दर्ज है । अभी मैंने आर्टिकल ४३ और ४७ का जिक्र किया है, जिस के मुताबिक यह उनकी ड्यूटी बनती है ।

मैं और लम्बी चीजों में नहीं जाना चाहता । मेरे पास नोट्स बहुत से हैं और मैं बहुत सारी बातें अर्ज करना चाहता था । लेकिन शायद मैंने ज्यादा वक्त ले लिया है । मैं किसी और मेम्बर के हिस्से का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूं । लेकिन आखिर में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के काम की सराहना करते हुए उन को मुबारकबाद देते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस हाउस की तरफ से प्लानिंग कमीशन के यहां और दूसरी जगह अपनी मिनिस्ट्री की रेसपांसीबिलिटी साफ तौर पर दर्ज करा दें कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के विलेज हाउसिंग की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट पर और प्लानिंग कमीशन पर है । बिना इसके हम मिनिस्टर साहब को शिकायत कैसे कर सकते हैं ? उसके लिये एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है । एक करोड़ रुपया क्या चीज है ? अगर आप इस तरह करते हैं, तो यह तो एक मजाक की बात है । और काम इतना भी नहीं हुआ ।

मेरे लायक दोस्त ने हर एक मिनिस्ट्री की रकमें पढ़ कर सुनाईं और ९७ परसेंट क्लेम किया । इस साल खर्च करने के लिये बड़ी बड़ी रकमें बाकी पड़ी हैं । हर एक मद में अगर मैं उससे जज करूं, तो यह नब्बे की बजाय सत्तर परसेंट रह जायगा, जो कि टारगेट है । मेरी नाकिस राय में वह इस मामले को साफ करा दें कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का प्रिंसिपल फ़र्ज यह है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के हाउसिंग की देख-भाल करे । प्लानिंग कमीशन को इस तरफ पूरी तवज्जह देनी चाहिये ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान की साधारण जनता को तीन चीजों की अधिक खोज रहती है—खाने की, कपड़े की, और घर की, और उनके पीछे वह बड़ी परेशान रहती है । शहरों म जो लोग रहते है, वे अपने दर्जे के अनुसार खान और कपड़े का इन्तजाम करते हैं । चाहे वह थोड़ा हो, चाहे बहुत हो लेकिन उससे उनकी गुजर हो जाती है । पर उनको घर की परेशानी होती है, तो जब उनको घर नहीं मिलता है, तो वे बड़े परेशान होते हैं । बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि आज यहां दिल्ली में हम देखते हैं कि हमारे क्लार्क, सरकारी कर्मचारी कितनी कठिनाई में हैं । उन को घर की परेशानी सांस नहीं लेने देती । तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को, जो कि दो सौ रुपये से तीन सौ रुपए तक का वेतन पाते हैं और जिन को कठिन काम करना पड़ता है, अगर घर नहीं मिलता है, तो उनको कतनी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है कि वे अपने परिवारों को किसी दूसरे शहर में रख सकें । अगर वे निजी तौर पर कहीं मकान लेते हैं, तो उनको एक कमरे का साठ सत्तर रुपये तक किराया देना पड़ता है । इससे उनको बड़ी कठिनाई होती है । उनको अपने परिवार पर और बच्चों की पढ़ाई पर काफ़ी खर्च करना पड़ता है । इसके अतिरिक्त जहां वे काम करते हैं, वहां उनको कम से कम दस बीस पच्चीस मील साइकिल पर जाना पड़ता है । अगर वे बस पर जाना चाहें, तो दिल्ली में इतना अच्छा

इन्तजाम नहीं है कि वे थोड़ा सा वक्त लगा कर अपने काम पर पहुंच जायें । जब उन को मकान की दिक्कत होती है, तो उनके मन में बड़ी अशान्ति रहती है, जिस के कारण वे अपना काम अच्छी तरह नहीं कर पाते हैं । यह बड़े दुख की बात है । मैं निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय को यह परामर्श दूंगी कि सरकार के जितने विभाग हैं, उन में काम करने वाले छोटे राज-कर्मचारियों और क्लार्क्स के लिये मकान देने की जिम्मेदारी उन विभागों पर ही डालनी चाहिये, ताकि वे इस समस्या को अच्छी तरह से समझ सकें और एक सच्ची तस्वीर उन के सामने आ जाये । एक तरफ तो हम निजी उद्योग वालों पर जोर डालते हैं कि वे श्रमिकों के लिये अच्छे अच्छे मकान बनवायें लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि अपने जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं और जिन पर ज्यादा जिम्मेवारी है, उनको बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है और हम उनकी इस दिक्कत को दूर नहीं करते हैं । यह अच्छी बात नहीं है और मैं चाहती हूं कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाये ।

15 hrs.

श्रीमान्, दूसरी बात मैं गन्दी बस्तियों के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं । गन्दी बस्तियां हमारे देश के लिये एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक हैं । एक तरफ तो हम शानदार और विशाल इमारतें देखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक दम गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले वे लोग हैं जिन की दशा बहुत ही खराब है । मैं चाहूंगी कि उनकी तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार का और खास तौर पर इस मंत्रालय का अधिक से अधिक ध्यान जाये । मैं मानती हूं कि यह काम राज्य सरकारों के जिम्मे दे दिया गया है । लेकिन यह देखा गया है कि इस काम में कुछ खास तरक्की नहीं हुई है । अच्छा यही होता कि एक दम से इनका सफाया कर दिया जाता । ऐसा करके अगर उन लोगों को थोड़ी देर के लिये तम्बुओं में भी रहना पड़ता तो भी कोई हरज की बात नहीं थी । वे लोग आज नरक में रह रहे हैं, नारकीय जीवन बिता रहे हैं, बदबू और गन्दगी में रह रहे हैं, उससे तो उनको छुटकारा मिल सकता था । अगर यह चीज इसी तरह से चलती रहती है तो यह एक स्वतंत्र देश के नागरिकों को शोभा नहीं देती है । मैं आशा करती हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और उनके लिये कुछ न कुछ प्रबन्ध जरूर करेंगे ।

मैंने १९५९–६० के प्रतिवेदन में दो तीन महत्वपूर्ण बातें देखी हैं । एक तो यह है कि जनता के होटल खोले जा रहे हैं । यह बहुत बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण कदम है । अकसर देखा गया है कि बाहर से आने वाले, छोटी छोटी, थोड़ी थोड़ी तनख्वाह पाने वाले और साधारण श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों के लिये दिल्ली में कोई भी सस्ता होटल नहीं है, दिल्ली में कोई ऐसा होटल नहीं है जहां पर कि सस्ते में और थोड़े रुपये देकर कोई रह सके । आपने यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है ।

प्रतिवेदन में यह भी कहा गया है कि दो होस्टल बनाये जायेंगे, एक अविवाहित पुरुषों के लिये और दूसरा कन्याओं और महिलाओं के लिये । इसके लिये भी मैं धन्यवाद देती हूं । मंत्रालय ने यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा कदम उठाया है । मैं चाहूंगी कि हर एक राज्य में ऐसा एक एक होटल बने और खास तौर से लड़कियों के लिये बनाना बहुत जरूरी है । अब हमारी लड़कियां बाहर निकलने लग गई हैं । सार्वजनिक कामों में हिस्सा लेती हैं । लेकिन देखा गया है कि उनके रहने का कहीं भी प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है । इस बारे में उनको बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहती हूं कि इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये और मैं यह बात ज्यादा जोर दे कर कहना चाहती हूं । मैं चाहती हूं कि राज्य सरकारों को कहा जाये कि वे भी ऐसे होस्टल

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

बनायें और उनपर इस विषय में जोर डालें ।

कम्युनिटी ब्लाक और पंचायत घर जहां हैं उनके नजदीक एक एक होस्टल होना चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं कहती कि पक्का बनाया जाये, एक एक होस्टल मामूली सा बना दें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा । इसका कारण यह है कि हमने देखा है कि गांवों में खास तौर से जब हमारी लड़कियां जाती हैं तो उनको सब से ज्यादा परेशानी और घबराहट होती है क्योंकि उनके सामने समस्या यह रहती है कि वे रहेंगी कहां । उनके लिये गांवों में रहना और काम करना दुश्वार हो जाता है । आप जानते ही हैं कि गांवों की जो जिन्दगी है, वह बिल्कुल अलग सी होती है । यहां से जो हमारी लड़कियां जाती हैं, उनको बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है । मैं आशा करती हूं कि उनकी इस परेशानी को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा और माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे ।

अशोका होटल में मंत्रालय को जो सफलता मिली है, उसके लिये मैं मंत्रालय को और प्रशासन को बधाई देती हूं । गत वर्षों में घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा था और छोटे बड़े हर एक की जबान पर इसकी चर्चा थी और हर कोई कहता था कि सरकार को अशोका होटल में एक बड़ी विफलता का मुंह देखना पड़ा है । जिधर देखो यही चर्चा सुनने को मलती थी कि इतना बड़ा भवन बना कर और इतना खर्च करके सरकार ने एक गलत कदम उठाया है । गत वर्षों के आंकड़ों पर जब हमारी दृष्टि जाती थी तो निराशा की झलक दिखाई देती थी और हम पूछते थे कि इसका क्या कारण है । सन् १९५८–५९ के मंत्रालय के कार्य के सारांश को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि ३० दिसम्बर १९५७ को समाप्त होने वाले बैलेंस शीट के अनुसार ३७.७६ लाख की हानि हुई । १९५८ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में मेहमानों की औसत संख्या प्रतिदिन २२४ थी । १९५७ में समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में मेहमानों की औसत संख्या ८० थी । १९५९–६० में मेहमानों की औसत संख्या २९० रही । १९५८–५९ के सारांश में बताया गया था कि मेहमानों की औसत संख्या २६० तक पहुंचे तो होटल अपना खर्च खुद निकाल लेगा । इस वर्ष जबकि संख्या २९० औसतन रही तो होटल लाभ में चला है और लाभ में चल रहा है । जैसा अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि लगभग आठ लाख का लाभ हुआ है । यह बहुत ही प्रसन्नता की बात है और मैं तो समझती हूं कि यह मंत्रालय की बहुत बड़ी सफलता है और उसके लिये मैं उसको बहुत बहुत बधाई देती हूं और साथ ही साथ माननीय मंत्री जी और प्रशासन को भी बधाई देती हूं । मैं आशा करती हूं कि अशोका होटल का स्तर इसी तरह से ऊंचा बनाये रखा जायगा और ईमानदारी से उसमें काम होगा । देश विदेश से आने वाले मेहमानों को हमारी उन्नति का, सभ्यता का, अतिथि सत्कार का आभास मिलना चाहिये और वे अच्छे और ऊंचे विचार हमारे बारे में लेकर वापिस जायें, इसका हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । इसी के अनुरूप हमें वहां वातावरण बनाना चाहिये ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को एक बात याद दिलाना चाहती हूं । वह मुझे कृपा करके बतायें कि ऊधमपुर और धार जो रोड है वह कब तक पूरी होगी और उस पर यातायात कब तक चालू हो सकेगा । यह भी वह बतायें कि उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ और जो इतने वर्षों से इस पर काम चल रहा है, वह काम पूरा क्यों नहीं हुआ है । मैं चाहती हूं कि इसके बारे में वह बताने की कृपा करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है ।

Mr. Chairman: Can Shri Braj Raj Singh finish in 7 minutes?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes, Sir.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I would also like to have a few minutes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: No; there is no provision for it. Shri Braj Raj Singh.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रारम्भ में ही माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक बात जानना चाहता हूं । कहा जाता है कि पिछले दिनों अखबारों में कुछ खबरें निकली थीं इस तरह की कि शासकीय पार्टी के संगठन के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, श्री संजीव रेड्डी उन्हें दिल्ली में मिनिस्टर्स बंगलोस में से एक बंगला दिया गया है । समाचारों में इस तरह की बात भी छपी थी कि इसके बारे में जो नियम हैं, वे बदले गये हैं और उन नियमों के मुताबिक जो राजनीतिक पार्टियों के नेता दिल्ली में निवास करते हैं उनको, सबको इस तरह के बंगले दिये जायेंग । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो बंगला दिया गया है वह क्या किसी नियम को बदल कर दिया गया है, किस के कहने से बंगला दिया गया है, खुद माननीय मंत्री महोदय न दिया है या किसी और ने दिलवाया है और क्या किन्हीं दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियों के लोगों ने इस तरह की मांग की है या उनसे पूछा गया है और अगर किन्हीं दूसरी पार्टियों के नताओं को बंगलो दिये गये हैं तो कहां दिये गये हैं । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर ऐसे कोई बंगलो दिये गये हैं तो वे क्या किसी कंसेशनल रेट पर दिये गये हैं या नई दिल्ली में जो बाजार भाव से रेंट होना चाहिये, उस रेंट पर दिये गये हैं । मैं चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय इस सारी चीज पर अपने भाषण में रोशनी डालें ।

दूसरी बात मैं उस समस्या के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, उस समस्या की तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं जिसकी तरफ कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने आपका ध्यान खींचा है । पांच करोड़ रुपया दूसरी योजना में गांवों में मकान बनाने के लिये रखा गया था । आपकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि मुश्किल से एक करोड़ रुपया अभी तक आप उस में से खर्च कर सके हैं और वह भी आप कर्ज पर दे रहे हैं, अनुदान के रूप में नहीं दे रहे है । इसके विपरीत मैंने देखा है कि इस साल की जो डिमांड्स रखी गई हैं उनमें से एक डिमांड पेज १०४ पर है जिसमें कहा गया है:—

Replacing worn-out Carpets in Prime Minister's House (Non-Plan).

इस में यह भी है कि पिछले साल तक आप १ लाख ५५ हजार ७१० रुपये खर्च कर चुके थे और इस साल भी ५०,००० रुपया खर्च कारपेट्स को बदलने के लिये करने जा रहे हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि प्रधान मंत्री के आराम के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, उनको आराम नहीं मिलना चाहिय । लेकिन क्या यह आराम लाखों रुपया कारपेट्स को हर साल बदलने पर खर्च करके मिल सकता है, यह सोचने वाली बात है । या आराम उनको तब मिलेगा जब देश की जनता भी कुछ आराम से रह सकेगी, इसके ऊपर आप सोचें । पिछले दिनो यह समाचार छपा था कि प्रधान मंत्री ने आशा व्यक्त की है कि वह छोटे से मकान में रहना चाहते हैं । वह इच्छा तो हवा में उड़ गई । जो बड़ा बंगला उनके पास है, उसी बंगले में आप ५०,००० रुपया साल में कारपेट्स बदलन में लगा देते है और दूसरी तरफ हालत यह है कि पांच करोड़ रुपया गांवों के लिये रखा गया था उसमें से चार साल के अन्दर आप एक करोड़ रुपया ही कर्ज की शक्ल में दे पाये है और अब यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती कि एक साल में आप ४ करोड़ रुपया दे देंगे । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक तो आप यह नीति निश्चित कीजिये कि बड़े बड़े बंगले बना कर उनमें एक एक आदमी रखने का जो कार्यक्रम है वह देश की जनता के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है । मैं नहीं कहता कि किसी को

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

आराम से रहना नहीं चाहिये, आराम से रहिये, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हमें यह भी चाहिये कि हम देखें कि हम जिन का शोषण कर रहे हैं, जिनके बल पर हम यहां पर आराम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिये भी कुछ किया जा रहा है या नहीं । यहां पर यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन आप को कुछ करने नहीं देता है । यहां पर जब प्लैनिंग कमिशन की बात रोज चल जाती है तो यह बात भी निश्चित हो जानी चाहिये कि इस प्लैनिंग कमिशन की क्या हैसियत है । यहां पर रोज यह कहा जाता है कि वह एडवाइजरी हैसियत में काम करता है, लेकिन फिर भी उसके बावजूद यह बात चलती है कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन बीच में रोकता है, वह काम होने नहीं देता है । यदि ऐसा है तो फिर एक बार इसका निश्चय हो जाना चाहिये कि मंत्रिमंडल जो कि देश के द्वारा चुना हुआ है अगर वह कोई निश्चय करता है तो क्या उस पर एक बिना चुनी हुई संस्था जो है वह रोक लगा सकती है । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह क्या बात है कि ५०,००० रु० हर साल आप इस में लगा दिया करते हैं ?

अब आप देखिये, हमारे संसद् भवन में एक तरह की बिजली से दूसरी तरह की बिजली में बदलने के लिये इस साल करीब साढ़े तीन लाख रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर यहां पर इस तरह का क्या प्रश्न आ जाता है कि इसको करना ही चाहिये । मैं उस बात की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता, जिस पर हम बहस नहीं कर सकते, मगर जो लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियट का खर्च है वह अलग है । यह वह खर्च है जो कि वर्क्स, हाउसिंग तथा सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है और जिसके लिये इतने रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह सब इस तरह की चीजें हैं जिनसे पता चलता है कि सिर्फ प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि आप गांवों के लिये कुछ करना नहीं चाहते, इसलिये कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन के द्वारा रुपया मंजूर नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि जो रुपया दिया गया है , उसको आप वहां पय खर्च नहीं करना चाहते ।

हर साल हम नानप्लैन्ड एक्स्पेन्डिचर के नाम से इतना रुपया खर्च करते हैं जो कि गांवों में काम दे सकता था । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सारी योजना में, जो आपका सारा काम करने का तरीका है, उसमें आपको परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा ।

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो आपका एस्टेट आफिस है जिसमें आपने एक स्पेशल आफिसर मुकर्रर किया इस काम के लिये कि जितना रेंट बकाया पड़ा हुआ है उसकी वसूली वह करेगा, जब से वह स्पेशल आफिसर मुकर्रर किया गया है तब से उसने कितना रुपया वसूल करके दिया है और जब से वह मुकर्रर किया गया तब से बकाया की क्या हालत है । तब से बकाया बढ़ गया है या घट गया है । सारे का सारा काम जिस तरह से चल रहा है, उससे मैं समझता हूं कि रुपया खर्च हो जायेगा लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं होगा । इसलिये पूरे दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये ।

इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग की आपकी स्कीम है, उसमें गल्तियां हैं । कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग की स्कीम है, उसमें गल्तियां हैं, फिर भी आप उसके लिये कुछ कर नहीं रहे हैं । यहां पर यह प्रश्न आता है और सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि आप शहरों के लिये भले ही कुछ कर दें, पर गांवों की हैसियत इस प्रकार की समझी जाती है जैसे कि उनका कोई पुरसां हाल नहीं है, उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं है । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप अपनी योजनाओं में मूलभूत परिवर्तन कीजिये । अगर पूरे तरीके से सब लोगों के लिये मकान नहीं बनवा सकते हैं तो शहर हो या गांव हो, जो लोग मकान बनवाना चाहते हैं उनके लिये आप जमीन की व्यवस्था करें । यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज

भी ऐसे लोग गांवों में हैं जिनके पास न जमीन है और न झोंपड़ी है । वे दूसरों के मकानों में पड़े हुये हैं और उनकी कृपा पर निर्भर करते हैं । उनके लिये जमीन की व्यवस्था की जाये । इस तरह से आप बड़े बड़े शहरों में जमीन की व्यवस्था करें कि जिससे गरीब लोग प्लाट पाकर मकान बनवा सकें । उसी तरह से जब आप शहरों में इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें तो गांवों में भी यह व्यवस्था लागू करें कि जिनको जमीन की आवश्यकता हो, जो लोग मकान बनवाना चाहते हैं, अगर आप उनको पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो कम से कम उनको जमीन दीजिये । इससे बहुत आसानी हो जायेगी ।

अन्त में मैं एक बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाकर अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा । यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सारे देश में आप पक्की ईंट के या पत्थर के मकान बना दीजिये । यह कर पाना बड़ा मुश्किल है । इसलिये सबसे पहले कच्ची ईंटों के मकान बनाये जा सकते हैं, उससे भी काम चल जायेगा, लेकिन इधर भी ध्यान नहीं है । आपकी हाउसिंग की समस्या जिस तरह से आप चल रहे हैं उस तरह से हल नहीं होगी । जितनी आबादी बढ़ रही है उतने मकान बनाने का इन्तजाम सरकार नहीं कर सकेगी ।

मुझे याद है कि एक आपकी योजना थी दिल्ली से दूसरे जगहों को दफ्तर ले जाने की । इसके सम्बन्ध में तजवीज रखते ही कोई वजह बीच में आ जाती है, कोई न कोई ऐसी रुकावट पड़ जाती है जिससे जो दफ्तर आप दूसरी जगहों को ले जाना चाहते हैं वह जा नहीं पाते हैं मुल्क में बहुत से स्थान ऐसे हैं जहां पर जगह खाली पड़ी हुई है, जिनका उपयोग किया जा सकता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय । दिल्ली शहर में वैसे ही मकानों की किल्लत है और यहां से कुछ दफ्तर उन जगहों को चले जायें जहां पर स्थान खाली पड़े हैं इस प्रकार दिल्ली के खाली स्थान में और दफ्तर रखे जा सकेंगे और राजधानी की मकानों की समस्या हल करने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

Shri K. C. Reddy: Mr. Chairman, the debate that we have had yesterday and today on the demands of my Ministry has been very interesting and, if I may say so, very useful. Several hon. Members participated and certain important aspects of policy had been adverted to. They have also been not wanting a referring to certain detailed aspects of the working of the several departments under this Ministry. At the outset, I would like to offer my grateful thanks to such of those hon. Members who have been pleased to make complimentary references to the working of my Ministry, or to me or to my colleague individually or to the officers of my Ministry collectively. I value those complimentary references—not that I say we deserve them—as a token of their gesture of goodwill towards the working of this Ministry. At the same time, there have ben very hard hitting criticisms regarding certain aspects. Certain criticisms of the usual kind, about the functioning of the CPWD, about the quality of the work and about the corruption prevailing in this department, etc.—which are hardy annuals—have been heard in the course of this debate.

Shri Mohan Swarup: In your opinion, are those criticisms wrong?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am coming to them. I am just stating a fact that that is an aspect of the criticism made by the hon. Members. If the hon. Member is somewhat patient he will know as to what my opinion or reaction is. I shall state them presently.

In the very nature of things, it is not possible for me, however much I may like, to deal with all the points raised here. I can only select a few, mainly questions relating to policy and if I have the time I will refer to certain instances which have been referred to. I would like to add at this stage itself, that if I fail to tackle or deal with any of the points re-

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

ferred to by any hon. Member in the course of my remarks today, it is my intention to place a statement on the Table of the House, giving the opinion of my Ministry or the factual information, whatever it may be, in respect of the various cut motions that have been moved by the hon. Members or in respect of the points made by them in the course of their speeches.

My task has been greatly lightened by the intervention of my colleague, the Deputy Minister, who has adverted to various matters in respect of the departments he is dealing exclusively. He has referred to the various aspects about housing and the working of the explosives department. He has particularly dealt with the report of Mr. Surita and the action taken by the Government in respect of the recommendations. He has also referred to certain aspects about printing and stationery, to the working of the Ashoka Hotels and a few other matters. It is not necessary on my part to refer to those aspects to which he has referred with such clarity and sufficiency.

I would like, however, to dispose of, in the first instance, certain broad aspects in respect of housing policy. My hon. colleague, as I said, has dealt with the various schemes that are now being worked out under the auspices of this Ministry. He reviewed their progress and has made out a case that by and large the performance of my Ministry in respect of the implementation of these various schemes has been satisfactory.

15.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Against the reappraised allotment of Rs. 84 crores given to us for the various schemes of housing, by the end of the fourth year of this Plan period Rs. 56 crores have been spent and for the next year about Rs. 24 crores or Rs. 25 crores have been allotted in the State Budgets and the Central Budget, so much so by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period nearly Rs. 80 crores—and I am hoping for the best that we would be in a position to say that all the Rs. 84 crores have been spent—would have been usefully utilised.

In respect of these schemes, as the House is aware, we have been able to introduce two or three new schemes in the course of the recent months, and if we take into account the amount spent on these schemes with the assistance of the Life Insurance Corporation—I am referring to the Middle-income Group Housing Scheme and the Government Employees' Rental Scheme—optimistically viewed, we may be able to exceed the provision of Rs. 84 crores which is mentioned as expenditure in the Second Five Year Plan period.

In this connection, I would like to say one or two things about housing. This is a very important national problem. As several hon. Members have pointed out, shelter is next only in importance to food and clothing. This has been said on many an occasion. So housing, in my humble opinion, should receive a high priority in our national activities, in our developmental activities. Of course, in the First Five Year Plan and also in the Second Five Year Plan we have had to give the topmost priority to production of food. Naturally, we had to give topmost priority to industry, heavy industry, small industry, medium-scale industry, cottage industry and to all other kinds of industrial development, so that production could go up, the national income might go up, the standard of living of our people might go up, more money might be put into the pockets of our people in order to help themselves by putting up better housing, for example, and so on and so forth. So, naturally, we have had to give a low priority in the scheme of things in the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan to housing.

Here, Sir, I would like to say what my experience was when I went to the Soviet Union in the year 1956. When I went there I tried to acquaint myself with the planned activities in that country. I had occasion to meet His Excellency, Mr. Mikoyan, who is at present the Deputy Prime Minister of that country. I asked him what progress they had made in respect of rural housing. We know that that country is in the midst of her sixth Five Year Plan or Seven Year Plan or something like that. They have had planned activity for over a period of 30 or 40 years. When I asked His Excellency Mr. Mikoyan about rural housing, he said that they have had no time to give priority attention to rural housing, for example, about which so many hon. Members have spoken during the course of this debate,—I will come to that presently—and he was pleased to say that during the earlier Plans they had to concentrate on food production, they had to concentrate on heavy industries, they had to concentrate on so many other things, and it was only in the current Seven Year Plan that they hoped to make an effective beginning in respect of rural housing. So, even in that country which is very Plan conscious, having completed five or six Plans, it is only in the later stages of national development that they could take up housing in a big scale, both in urban areas and with much more relevance in rural areas.

So, Sir, I would take this opportunity of putting in a powerful plea, a strong plea, that hereafter at least—we have now reached the "take-off" stages, as it is, in our economy—sufficient priority should be given to housing in respect of our national developmental activities. A time has come when we can no longer give this important national activity a low priority, and the sooner we realise this, in my humble opinion, the better it will be for the country and the people of this country.

One thing more I would like to say in this connection, speaking about the general aspect of housing. To what extent should this be confined to public sector? To what extent is it obligatory on the private sector to handle this great problem? It is true that in the First Five Year Plan we provided about Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 35 crores for housing, and out of that provision we were able to spend only about Rs. 18 crores or there-about. In the Second Five Year Plan, out of the Rs. 84 crores, as I have said, about Rs. 80 crores or Rs. 84 crores would be spent. In the Third Five Year Plan, according to present thinking, the provision is not likely to be more than Rs. 150 crores, that too with some amount of difficulty. These amounts, big as they may seem to be—Rs. 30 crores, Rs. 84 crores and Rs. 150 crores—are not going to touch the fringe of the housing problem in this country, neither urban nor rural. According to one computation, for five lakhs villages and 50 million houses at the rate of Rs. 500 per house we would require Rs. 2,500 crores. For urban housing, with the back-log of two million houses by 1961, in spite of our building activities the deficit will be 5 million or 6 million houses.

How is this problem going to be solved. If anyone here were to venture the opinion that we have to or we can solve this problem in the public sector, I mean, by the Government providing money for this purpose, I think we will be on a wrong track. So it seems to me that this problem can be tackled fully and comprehensively only by encouraging the private sector to build houses both in the rural areas and also in the urban areas.

It was against this background that I said that in the Second Five Year Plan the amount that had been conceived in respect of housing expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores three years ago. When I made a speech during the debate on the

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Demands for Grants relating to my Ministry I wentured to mentioned this figure of Rs. 1000 crores, and I was criticised that I was talking in the air. What I had in my mind was Rs. 1000 crores both in the public sector and in the private sector. This sum of Rs. 1000 crores has been very nearly spent during the Second Five Year Plan to build more than one million houses.

One thing I would like to say is this, that it is sometimes believed by hon. Members here and also elsewhere that about Rs. 100 crores is the amount that is being spent in the public sector. I would like to give certain facts to this House on the present occasion. It is not only about Rs. 100 crores that is spent by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply that contributes to the housing activities, the housing programmes even in the public sector. The Defence Ministry has got its own building programme, the Railway Ministry has got, the P & T Department has got, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has got, the Home Ministry has got its Harijan houses—grants to the extent of Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 10 crores per year—there are the industrial projects like the Chittaranjan factory, the Sindri factory, the steel plants at Rourkela and Bhilai and other industrial projects where also they spend money on building houses, the State Governments also spend money on housing programmes and so on. If we take all these various agencies—I have not mentioned all, I have mentioned only a few—the amount that is spent on housing in the public sector, according to a rough computation, during this year and during the Second Five Year Plan, has been to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores—say, Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Certainly not

Shri K. C. Reddy: I can give the break-up of the figures.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We should like to have them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am trying to collect them from the various Ministries. As I said, I am giving a very approximate figure which is about Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores. For example, during this year, I can say—it is for 1959-60—the amount has been somewhere near Rs. 65 crores to Rs. 70 crores. It is for one year.

Shri Tangamani: I believe it is for housing and not for other constructional activities such as buildings, etc.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am referring only to housing. And this amount of Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 70 crores during 1959-60 excludes the amount spent on industrial projects housing, such as in Rourkela, or Bhilai or whatever it is. So, during the second Five Year Plan period, the public sector expenditure on housing through various agencies has been to the tune of about Rs. 400 crores if not Rs. 500 crores. I am saying it approximately. In the private sector, it has been about Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 600 crores.

Let me say about the third Five Year Plan. In the third Five Year Plan also, while the amount provided for the public sector under the various Ministries or agencies will be about Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 400 crores, this Ministry will have only about Rs. 150 crores. In the private sector,—it is proposed to be provided— the amount for housing is about Rs. 1,000 crores. As against Rs. 4,000 crores to Rs. 7,000 crores for the private sector activities in the third Plan, Rs. 1,000 crores are intended to be spent on housing. So, out of about Rs. 4,000 crores for housing in the third Plan, Rs. 1,000 crores will be spent on housing in the private sector. So, it is against this background that we have to consider this problem of housing—what we are able to do, what we are not able to do and what is expected of us to be

done. All these things would have to be considered against this background and not against the restricted, narrow approach to this question, namely, against the background of Rs. 84 crores or Rs. 100 crores.

I was very happy indeed that several Members chose to speak on rural housing with an amount of feeling and also with conviction. I am a villager myself, if I may indulge in some autobiography. I have been born and bread up in a village, and if I may say so, after graduating in law I went and settled down in the village for a number of years and my heart is in the village.

Shri Mohan Swarup: And he has forgotten the village now.

Shri K. C. Reddy: No. I emphatically deny that, and the hon. Member who has interrupted does not know that I am more of a villager and that I am more interested in rural welfare perhaps than he. I yield to none in my love of the country-side or the rural parts and what little I have been able to do both in Mysore and here will be enough justification for the rather egotistic claim that I am making today. While speaking about rural affairs, in fact, my colleagues in my Ministry who are sitting there sometimes wonder as to why I speak of rural housing with so much passion and, if I may say so, sometimes with such extravagance. I have always pleaded with the officials in my Ministry, with the Planning Commission and at various other levels that something more should be done for rural housing and that too as early as possible. For example, an hon. Member made a plea for subsidy for rural housing and asked why subsidy should be given only for urban housing. I echo that question. I am convinced that we have got the help of the rural people for putting up houses. True it is that there must be a scheme and true it is that they have got to depend on their own resources mostly. True they have to be given some incentives to be enabled to put up some savings also and then that saving should be ploughed into important and improved programmes. One of them will be the building of houses. I concede all that. But, at the same time, the State must come in and give some aid. So far as rural housing is concerned, one hon. Member said that we must provide houses for five lakh villages. I do not know how far it is feasible. But still, the suggestion is there.

About rural housing, I want to make one or two points on this occasion. As I have said before, what we have is only a pilot scheme. It is not a comprehensive scheme intended to offer rural housing facilities for all the people—50 million houses in the five lakh odd villages in our country. The scheme is intended to cover 5,000 villages. The very nature of the scheme is one that attracts the terminology or the description of a pilot scheme. It is intended to be done in such and such a manner that is prescribed, that is to say, remodelling the village, lay-out, etc., so that the other villagers may know what is happening elsewhere and then by and large try to do it themselves to the maximum extent possible. So, let us not confuse the issues—whether it be my hon. friend Shri P. R. Patel or Shri Keshava or Shri Maiti or any of the other hon. Members who have spoken on rural housing scheme. Some hon. Members have asked, and have calculated this way: if 5,000 villages are taken up through two five-year Plans how many ages will it take, and in which generation—our grandsons' generation or our great-grandsons' generation—all this will be done. I will answer the question. We are not thinking on those lines which the hon. Members are having in mind. But how are we going to solve this problem? We have got to solve this problem on the lines indicated by a few other hon. Members very briefly though. What is needed so far as rural housing is concerned is this. I am thinking aloud, and I am not committing myself, because in all these

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matters we are to discuss these matters, and we have got to discuss these matters with various other authorities. The Planning Commission is there; the Finance Ministry is there; the other Ministries are there. The Parliament is here and the views of Parliament will have to be taken into account, and ultimately the Parliament has to approve or disapprove of any policy. I am thinking aloud when I say that we have to tackle this problem in this way: we have to provide lands to the people in those various villages if there is no sufficient site or if the village is very congested, and what we have to do is to acquire land and develop it and make it available for the people. This applies to urban areas also.

Secondly, we have to provide the people with a certain amount of help by way of loans or material, such as tiles, etc. Then, we will have the rest to the people. That is how some schemes have proved a success. For example, in Mysore the State from which I come it was like that, and in Punjab, as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said, it was done like that. So, we have got to think on certain lines of that nature. I do not say that we cannot think of improvement of the existing houses. That can be done in the villages where the buildings are of a substantial nature.

Another matter to which I should like to make a reference in this connection is the subsidy aspect. It is true that subsidy is given in the case of industrial housing; it is true that subsidy is given in the case of slum clearance schemes. In the case of rural housing, it is not as if subsidy is altogether absent. How it is not altogether absent, I shall explain presently. So far as the environmental work is concerned, what we do is this. As regards the drainage, sewerage or the formation of proper sites, etc., now, 50 per cent of the cost is met by the community development administration, as the House may be aware, and the other 50 per cent is expected to be met by the village panchayat or the local body, so much so that so far as the preparation of the site and the provision of drainage and other amenities such as sanitary arrangements, etc., are concerned, they are provided now either by the State or by the local body but not by the villages themselves. To that extent it may be claimed that there is an element of subsidy. But to what extent it can be improved, it can be enhanced, within the limitations that we have—financial or otherwise—are matters which require very, very careful thought.

So, with regard to rural housing, I have disclosed how my mind is working, and I hope it will be possible to evolve a scheme which will be satisfactory in the years ahead of us. Even in the third Plan, what we are thinking of is not so much in terms of money that will be allotted for rural housing or urban housing. The plan will broadly indicate the lines on which we have to proceed and we have to find out the best method which we have got to follow, in order to solve this very important problem including rural housing.

Industrial housing has received some amount of attention at the hands of the Government. Certain suggestions were made to improve the working of the industrial housing scheme and they will be borne in mind. In this connection, my hon. friend Shri Tangamani who opened this debate wanted a little more dynamism on the part of the Minister. He was good enough to give a good chit for my being courteous, but he wanted to introduce a little more dynamism. I entirely agree that not only a little more dynamism, but a good deal more of dynamism is required to be introduced not only into the working of my Ministry, but of all departments of the Government of India and if I may say so, in the functioning of the Parliament as well. But

how to introduce that dynamism, at what point to introduce it at what point Parliament itself can help us in adopting a policy of dynamism, that is all a matter for discussion in the lobby or on convenient occasions.

He asked very prominently about the withdrawal from the provident fund of the industrial workers in order to make the 10 per cent contribution that they have got to make. He knows my difficulties. He has shared my difficulties and I have shared his difficulties. But the important fact to be remembered is that it is not this Ministry that passed the order about the withdrawal from the provident fund. It was the responsibility of some other Ministry. So, for the responsibility, of some other Ministry not having been discharged at the appropriate time, if you are to ask for my head, you are doing the wrong thing and it is unjustified. I do not want to go more into that. We have already undertaken a case study of this question in the Organisation and Methods Division as to why it is that in spite of our best efforts, nearly a year had to be taken before the order could be issued. The results of that case study will reveal to us the lines on which we have to tackle the administrative problem and the delays that occur in the working of the various departments of the Government of India. It is now one of the most important problems facing the administration and the country as a whole.

Shri Tangamani referred to the co-operative building activities. I would like to say straightaway that we are all for it. But unfortunately, many co-operative societies have not come forward to take up this programme. It is the same in connection with the execution of works in CPWD also. A reference was made that co-operative societies should be encouraged more and more. Who says, no? We would like to encourage more and more co-operative societies, but our experience has been—as I interrupted when the hon. Member was speaking—not many co-operative societies with the necessary equipment, necessary knowledge and know-how as to how things can be done are coming forward. It is true that 26 societies have registered themselves in Delhi—co-operative building societies. I am not criticising them, but hardly very few of them have got the necessary equipment or the experience or knowledge of doing things. Merely because some day I make a statement that co-operatives should be encouraged in building activities, people get together and register co-operative societies, knowing next to nothing about building. Are we to entrust the works to them and take the risk of the works not being executed and our offices being flooded with applications? They will say, give us the money; give us the advance and implements; give us this and that; otherwise, we cannot execute the works. So, we cannot deal with these matters in that way. I would like to conclude this particular matter by saying that if and when good co-operative societies come forward for executing either CPWD works or taking up housing activities, we will give all possible encouragement.

In fact, one of the most important and vital approaches of the Ministry and the Government as a whole is, the present Government has declared from the house-tops as a matter of policy the encouragement of co-operative societies, whether in the field of agriculture, industry, housing or any other national activity. Co-operative commonwealth has been declared to be the ideal for which this Government is string for.

I would like to say a word about slum clearance, and the relationship that ought to subsist between the Centre and the States. Shri Keshava, who comes from the State from which I come, who is a very enthusiastic man and who was also the Mayor of the Corporation and these slums were under his charge in Bangalore, said

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something which touched me the raw. He said, nothing has been done about slum clearance, although there are good public relations and men are hospitable and courteous. . . .

Shri Keshava: Was I not stating the truth?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Half truth which is more dangerous than untruth. *Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi* is something which I cannot appreciate.

What can I do? We called a meeting of the State Governments and we have given them the power of sanction. They need not send the schemes to us for sanction. We have given them financial facilities. Every month we go on advancing to them one-twelfth of the allotment we have made for house-building activities. We give them technical guidance and all possible help. What more can we do? We meet the Ministers and officials of the State Government. Our officers go there; my colleague goes there and I go there. We go on writting letters consuming stationery, when there is paper scarcity. We do all this; what more can we do?

He suggested a thing which is unacceptable. He said, we have got to pull up the State Governments, take over control and do it ourselves. That is a very revolutionary suggestion, which I am sure the State from which he comes, will discard the moment it is made. He knows an occasion 10 years ago when the Central Government gave a directive to a State Government—I would not mention the State—and the State Government decided to resign rather than accept that directive and obey.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): It was you.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Therefore, this is a matter in which directive should not be given by the Central Government to the State Government.

Shri Basappa: We are proud of you for having taken that stand.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I did not mention that it was myself. This is a matter in respect of which we have to be wary. The cry is for decentralisation. The complaint is we are over-centralising matters. In such a context, my friend has the temerity or the bravedo to suggest that we take over control and do everything from the Centre. It is not acceptable to me.

A query was made by Shri Tangamani as to why the recommendations of the Housing Ministers' conference are not being implemented. I have not got the time to give the statistics. I would content myself by saying that most of the recommendations have been accepted and decisions have been reached and implemented. With respect to two or three controversial issues,—one or two of them were referred to by my hon. colleague—I am not able to go into details for lack of time; but by and large, I can say most of these recommendations have been accepted and acted upon.

There again, it is not this Ministry that can take decisions then and there and issue orders. We have got to discuss the matter with the Planning Commission, with the Finance Ministry, the C. & I. Ministry, etc. and several viewpoints will have to be given consideration. It is only after all these processes have been gone through—what we call processing in administration—that we can decide and issue any notification in respect of any recommendation of the Housing Ministers' Conference.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Does he suggest that other Ministries make undue delays?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not blaming any Ministry. In respect of certain matters for which my Ministry is responsible, for reasons known to me, we are not able to come up to the expectations of the other Ministries and

do something quickly then and there. These are incidental in the course of administration. I am merely pointing out the general aspect. I do not want to blame any Ministry nor will I accept any blame if it is made by other Ministries against my Ministry. That is the general position. Without justification one should not make out allegations though, of course, one has to point out the defects.

I have taken enough time on housing and I have referred to certain broad aspects of policy. I can only say this, that during the Third Five Year Plan we hope, with the money given to us, through the efforts of the governmental agencies and through the efforts of the private sector, with the material position becoming easy—I am referring to steel and cement—and with the introduction of the Act for the acquisition of land, which we have introduced only recently—with making allotments to the State Governments, the land being made available, the material being made available more easily, designs being distributed in large number to the people who want to build houses, with all these facilities, it may be possible for us to show appreciable results in the Third Plan, so far as housing is concerned.

I now come to the CPWD, the star Department of my Ministry, if I may say so. The poor CPWD is the Cindrella of my Ministry, the Cindrella of the country, if I may say so. They toil and moil and put up some very good buildings. They have put up some excellent buildings. The aviation tracks and so on which make the planes work are constructed by them. They put up roads on which the motors travel. They put up houses. They have put up the Parliament House on which we are now sitting and carrying on our work. They have done very good things. I do not want to give you a list of what they have done.

Take the Chambal bridge, to which reference was made by Shri Mohan Swarup. The highest authority in the land has stated that is a very graceful and very fine bridge, the only one of its kind in the east, done in record time. Because a particular section officer or someone else has a grievance—I do not want to characterise him as anything bad—he has an axe to grind, if I may say so, and he takes cudgels against others and points out defects in the working of other people, though there are defects in his own working for which he is now being charge-sheeted, one should not come to the conclusion that the whole thing is wrong and all the offices are corrupt, and the quality of the work is poor. The hon. Member, Shri Mohan Swarup, referred to Asif-ud-Daula or some one else, whose business was to build houses, demolish them, build them again and again demolish them. I do not know whether he dreams about these things when he sleeps in the night.

Shri Mohan Swarup: When replying to a question in this House that there were some defects and that there were some cases of corruption, you yourself admitted this fact.

Shri K. C. Reddy: There is no time for me to go into the details. Even if I had accepted that there are some defects, there are some cases of corruption, it does not mean that the hon. Members should be carried away by the information given by the very officer against whom complaint for bad work is still pending. I do not want to go into the details. By and large, the Chambal bridge is the finest show piece for which the CPWD can take due credit.

So also the Jawahar tunnel, which connects Jammu with Srinagar. What a wonderful piece of work it is. Then there are the Udampur road, NEFA road, construction work in Bhutan and so and and so forth. I can give any number of instances.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Banihal tunnel.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Then there is the Wazirabad barrage which was constructed in 8 to 10 months' time, which now ensures water supply to Delhi. There is the Vigyan Bhawan, constructed in record time of 10 to 11 months. There is the Ashoka Hotel which was constructed, though not by us under our control, and so many other buildings. They are such fine pieces of workmanship. I can give you a long list which will take ten minutes or more. The CPWD has really done very good work for which Parliament and the country will have to give them a good word. But it is not said.

I have been so many years in the State Administration and in the Central administration and I have listened to criticisms of PWD. I am glad that the ex-Chief Minister of another State, Andhra, is here. Everywhere, both the PWD and the CPWD are attacked and attacked, which is not fair. Is it fair? It is not fair. And when I say this it is not as if I am oblivious of certain defects of the CPWD or, for the matter of that, of the PWD or, for the matter of that, of the MES or other construction agencies of the various departments of the Government of India. The very nature of the work is such that it is susceptible to certain malpractices. That is a point which we have got to remember. The very nature of the work is such. So, I should not be misunderstood when I say that some of these defects can be removed ultimately and in the long run by proper measures taken in the schools, in the factories, in the country as a whole by seeing that the morale of the citizens is improved from its present level. That is the ultimate solution. But that does not mean again that till that happens we should close our eyes to certain defects which are there current in the department.

I would like to say in this connection that I am a very strong critic of the CPWD in my own Ministry. I even sometimes wonder whether my CPWD colleagues, from the Chief Engineer down to the section officer, whether they have misunderstood me or my motives for sometimes I make them sit up by speaking very strongly and by showing my anger, saying "This you have not done, that you have done, this you should not have done or that you should have done". I am quite sure that that my colleagues have not misunderstood me. I am quite sure that they are doing their utmost to improve matters. Only the other day I had occasion to find one or two matters on which I felt strongly and I brought them to the notice of the officers concerned and now they are taking action to set right the defects which had come to my notice and on which I felt so strongly. That is all in the game. But should those workers not have some fairplay?

I think one hon. Member said that it is the popular estimate. I find that he is now sitting in the Treasury Benches, Shri Radha Raman. He said it is the popular estimate. What? That only 60 to 70 per cent. is spent in the buildings and the other 30 to 40 goes into the pockets of the engineers and others. I do not know how such a statement can be made. May be in one case it is true.

Shri Mohan Swarup: It is quite true.

Shri Radha Raman: That is quite common, and it is the common talk.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I can understand common talk. But with all humility I must say that I cannot appreciate a Member of Parliament speaking like that.

Shri Mohan Swarup: I can prove it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member had proof too. But he thought he would be protected if he made that remark here.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I think at one place he said that only 50 per cent. is spent and the other 50 per cent. goes into the pocket of some people. I think I must submit that I did not expect this from my hon. friend, Shri Radha Raman, whom I know very well and who knows me very well.

This is the sort of exaggeration which they call terminological inexactitude.

Shri Mohan Swarup: It is true and it is not an exaggeration.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I heard the hon. Member patiently when he made devasta ing remarks about the working of my Ministry. Now why not he sit calmly and listen to the home-truths from me? To say that corruption is rampant in every nook and corner of this department is not a thing which I am prepared to accept. There is corruption, I know. It is not my case that there is no corruption in the CPWD, as indeed no one can say that there is any department of the Government of India where there is no corruption.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Poor argument.

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is a different matter. It is there in every department of the Government. As in all other departments, we are taking all possible steps in order to control and remove this evil of corruption from the body politic. There is the Central Vigilance Department of the Government of India located in the Ministry of Home Affairs, who are in over all charge of controlling this evil in our country and in each Ministry there is a unit. In my Ministry also there is a high-powered Vigilance Unit. It will take me a long time to narrate the functioning of this unit, how it functions etc. It will take about 15 minutes or even half an hour if I am to give a correct picture, a complete picture of their working. I have got all the facts about the number of complaints received, how they have been dealt with, how they have been processed and how they have ended in. I do not want to tire the House by giving all those details, which are in the administration report and also in other documents. But the point which I want to make is this. We are trying our utmost, by all possible means, to control this evil.

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I would like to say that in the higher rungs of the department there is no corruption. Broadly speaking, there is no corruption there according to the testimony and the evidence that has been given by others. It is only in the lower rungs that there is found corruption. We have got to control it and we have got to take note of it. We have to take every possible step in order to wipe out this evil.

I would like to share with the hon. Members some information as to how we have dealt with some people. But as I said, I have no time and I will circulate a note regarding that subject for the information of the hon. Members. Before leaving this subject, I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Members that it is no use making broad and wild allegations. I mean to say it serves no useful purpose except to the extent of whipping us to be more careful to see that the incidence of this evil is minimised. But if in addition to these general statements and general criticisms the hon. Members give us in confidence at least one case each along with the documents and with such information as they may have, I think, it will help us more and I welcome it.

Shri Mohan Swarup: I will give you hundreds of instances but I fear nothing will be done.

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is wrong again, if I may say so. We will do everything that is necessary to investigate any complaint that is received in my Ministry. We do not even ignore anonymous letters. Sometimes anonymous letters contain more truth than what is contained in signed letters. We do not ignore anonymous letters. We enter into even anonymous complaints that come to the Ministry though it is the rule of the Government that anonymous letters should be ignored. So, if any hon. Member gives us a case of corruption, I can assure the hon. Members individually

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and the House collectively that we will leave no stone unturned to find out the truth and punish the culprit. Let there be no doubt about it. All of us here, the Government and the Parliament, want to have a clean administration and clean departments. In a general way, the matter has been referred to by the Prime Minister. I do not want to refer to it now. I will confine myself only to what is happening in my Ministry. I can only say that we will do everything possible to eradicate this corruption. I do not know what will be the reaction of others if I put forward a proposal. I think, the time has come when we have to appoint a committee in order to go into the details as to how this corruption takes place, who receives the bribe, why and under what circumstances, etc.—detailed probing into all that. I think, the time has come and we have to do it. I am thinking on the lines of instituting an appropriate committee. What is the use of making general observations and criticisms? We may have a sort of technical expert committee, maybe consisting of some Members of Parliament, who can put their fingers on the spot, as it were, how the bribe is offered, where it is offered, how it is received, what are the results of such transactions, how they manifest themselves in the quality of work and all that. I am thinking of appointing a Committee for this purpose. I am not commiting myself. I am not making a statement that I am going to appoint the committee. I would like to give my utmost consideration in the months ahead of us.

Now, Sir, much has been said about the delay in the execution of the works. I am one of those who believe that so far as C.P.W.D. is concerned they should have some broad principles always before their mind's eye—not only C.P.W.D. but other departments also. As the Finance Minister said at some meeting the other day, the broad principles are: minimum cost, minimum time, simplicity and beauty in designs. These are some of the broad principles which the C.P.W.D. should keep before their mind's eye.

So far as the cost is concerned, we are trying to economise in and to bring down the cost of construction not only as regards the CPWD works but all construction works in the country done through the various departments and agencies including project buildings. On a rough computation, during the First and Second Five Year Plans out of Rs. 10,000 crores we spent on construction about Rs. 3000 crores to Rs. 4,000 crores, nearly 20 per cent. if not 25 per cent. according to a rough computation. Again, according to rough computation even if 10 per cent, if not 20 per cent, they say, is possible and even if 10 per cent. economy is brought about in the cost of construction, it will mean a saving of four figures, I do not know, about Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 crores. I am not giving the exact figure. I am just indicating the possibilities.

So we are doing everything in our power in order to find out at what all points we can do something to bring down the cost of construction.

Regarding material, it will not be necessary to use steel and cement for all purposes. His Excellency, Mr. Khrushchev, the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, said the other day when he went to Bhilai that it is the age of ferro-concrete. There is no need to go in for steel and cement for all purposes. Ferro-concrete has immense possibilities. We have to realise that and go in for it more and more. Of course, we cannot take a risk. We cannot take a leap in the dark, as it were, but wherever possible, we have to go in for ferro-concrete. We have to use local materials. It may be bamboo or it may be some other material. It may be reeds. whatever it may be, we have to use local materials. We have to work and treat the mud walls with water-proofing and so on

and so forth. We have to use all local materials avoiding critical and costly materials as far as possible.

Then we have specifications, land utilisation, increasing the ratio of the carpet area to the plinth area and so many other things of which the National Buildings Organisation is seized. We have made available the information that has been collected by the National Buildings Organisation after considerable research and have circulated it to the State Governments. We have forwarded that material to the various construction agencies and, of course, to the CPWD.

Then, delay in the payment of bills, in the return of security deposits and in the return of earnest money are all again reflected in higher tenders. Higher tenders mean more cost. It is a vicious circle. In order to tackIt all these problems the National Buildings Organisation has been giving its constant attention. The department itself is giving its attention to this. We have meetings with the contractors on more than one occasion every year. We meet the contractors to find out their difficulties and ask them why the tender rates are high. They give us the reasons for such a phenomenon. Then we try to go into them and to remove some of these bottlenecks and other things in order to bring down the cost of construction. We are giving constant attention to this. In this matter, again I am prepared to circulate a detailed note to hon. Members of Parliament showing in what all directions we have tried to bring down the cost of construction.

An Hon. Member: How many detailed notes ?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Then I come to quality. An hon. Member said that the moment the buildings are constructed cracks appear and the buildings fall down etc. Maybe, it has happened in one or two cases. Maybe, the hon. Member has seen such a phenomenon in one or two cases. I do not say 'no'. I have myself come across a case where two years after construction the building developed cracks. But I have seen 99 other cases where it has not happened so. Wherever, as a result of the labours of the CTE, we have found that there have been some defects somewhere, that there have been some overpayment somewhere or whatever other irregularity that might have taken place, we have taken action and taken it ruthlessly, if I may say so.

There is a canard going about that the CTE's recommendations are sometimes slighted or are ignored. It is not a fact. The CTE is independent of the CPWD. The Chief Technical Examiner does the technical audit of the construction of buildings. He is an officer who is expected to do certain things in respect of the works of the CPWD. He has got to test check so many things—the tenders, the construction, the materials used and so on and so forth. In the administrative report we have given all details as to how this work has been carried out by the CTE.

In this connection, I would like to say one thing in regard to the point to which reference was made by my hon. friend Shri Mohan Swarup. He quoted the CTE to say that out of the works inspected by him, 70 per cent were defective, and in 30 per cent of the cases, there was over-payment or something like that. And he was not talking on his own, but he quoted the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. I have got this matter enquired into. I requested the CTE to let me know what the real position was. The real position was that he was asked to give percentages, in spite of the fact that he said that giving percentages in a thing of this kind would not be a correct approach to the question. For most of the defacts are of a minor nature, some bolt here, or some nut there or something else somewhere, all of which,

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if added up, will come to a very high perecentage. If you take only the major defects, the percentage will not be so much as the percentage that you ultimately arrive at if you have to give the overall percentage. He said, that if we took all the minor things also into account, the defect may be reaching up to that percentage, but if we take only the major defects, certainly, it will not come up to that percentage.

Secondly, the other aspect is this. He selects only such works where he has got a reasonable suspicion that something is wrong. He does not select all works. Then, if you take the statement of the CTE before the Public Accounts Committee, you have to take equally also the statement that he himself makes in explaining that statement of his before the Public Accounts Committee. Why should you want to accept only one statement and reject another? I cannot understand that, unless it be that you want not to be fair about it. The CTE himself has told me,—and I have got it in writing here; he has sent a note to me to say—that he takes up only such cases where he has got a reasonable suspicion that something is wrong, in addition, of course, to some other normal items.

It is these two factors that go to explain the percentages that he had referred to before the Public Accounts Committee. So, let us not draw a general conclusion and say that according to the CTE himself, 70 per cent of the construction works of the CPWD are all defective. That is not a fact, and that cannot be; that is not a genuine or sustainable inference from what the CTE has said before the Public Accounts Committee.

Regarding quality, it was only a few months ago that I requested the Members of the consultative committee of Parliament to go round and see the works that are now being executed in Delhi, in the 1100-acre colony and so on. The Members who went there and saw the works in execution came and reported to me that the works were of a very high quality. Other works in the past may have shown some defects here and there, but that is not to be seen now, and they said that the works now under execution are of a very high quality. It is a matter on which my chief engineer can legitimately congratulate himself. I can see him from here, he is blushing about it. Quality is important, but at the same time,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Any officials in the gallery cannot be taken notice of here.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is not the only occasion, the hon. Minister has been making references to the officials several times during the course of his speech; this is something very unusual.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why should he not do so? After all, officials are also part of the Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is not for any hon. Member to decide whether he should do it or not. I had said that the officials in the officials' gallery need not be noticed, and no mention will be made of them in this manner.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I shall close my eyes to their presence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: References should not be made by pointing to them. Other references can be made about them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I note your guidance, and I shall abide by your direction.

The point is this. It is not unusual to refer to the good work of the officials in the administrative structure.

In fact, I have noticed on past occasions Ministers speaking in a general sort of way that much of the work that they have been able to do, for which they claim credit, is due to the efforts and the earnest and devoted labours of the officers who man our administration. Incidentally, I may say that much of the complimentary references made to me by a few members is all traceable or is due to the devoted work of the officers of my Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not object to such a brief reference being made about their work. That is all right.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to say a word about the contract system, to which so much reference has been made here from time to time. It has been suggested that the system should be abolished and replaced by some other system, the labour cooperative system or the departmental system of work. On previous occasions, I have dealt with this question at great length, and I do not want to take the time of the House. I have already exceeded my time limit by 15 minutes and I shall have to take another 15 minutes with your permission. So I do not want to go into details. I only want to say that the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee which went into this question recommended that it is not possible to dispense with the contarct system altogether. Also, we are not justified in saying that as a general rule replacement of the contract system by the departmental system will invariably result in reduced cost. Why? I am not in a position to say.....

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Why not give it to co-operatives?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not in a position to explain it now at great length. We can discuss it at some other occasion. But the broad conclusion not only of my Ministry, but also of the MES which went into this question, and the Wanchoo Committee which went into this question and made certain recommendations, and also of the Railways, and certain other agencies, is that we have not reached the stage when the contract system can be replaced wholesale by the departmental system or any other system. But what can be done now and is proposed to be done by us is that in addition to the contractors' agency—which has got its drawbacks and defects which have got to be removed; and we are trying to remove these—complementary to the contractors' agency, we can rely more and more on the other two agencies namely the buliding co-operative societies and departmental agencies. It is our intention to have recourse more and more to the co-operative system, giving the work to good cooperative societies which can be expected to deliver the goods. We are now entrusting some work to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Incidentally, I may say that the statement made by one hon. Member that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was able to do the work at 50 per cent of the cost is not correct. The work has been given to them on the scheduled rate basis and not at 50 per cent less or anything like that. They are doing good work and I would like to say a good word about them on this occasion.

Shri Keshava: The work that is done at Bangalore may be entrusted to them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know if my hon. friend is the President of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. I shall try to contact the President of the Bharat Sevak Samaj through the Mysore Government and the Bangalore Corporation and see if it cannot be given to them.

An Hon. Member: Some work may be given to the Sadhu Samaj also.

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as co-operatives are concerned, as I said before, we would like to give every possible encouragement to co-operative societies. But they have to improve their resources and they must

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have sufficient know-how in order that we may be in a position to entrust works to them with a reasonable measure of confidence that they will be able to deliver the goods.

My hon. colleague has already referred to the Department of Explosives and I would not like to take more time of the House on that at the present stage.

It is a matter of gratification that the Asoka Hotels have done very well in recent months, though during the last 2½ years the working of the Hotels resulted in losses. May I say that this is natural in the initial years of any hotel undertaking? This is the experience all over the world. No hotel has begun to pay within a period of three or four years anywhere in the world. One hotel in the private sector in Bombay took about 15 years before it could declare a dividend.

It is 2½ years since the Asoka Hotels started functioning. Incidentally, I may say that it was a private sector lame duck which we had to take over and construct the building. The building was put up in record time. Even when the building was half-way through, we started hotel activities. My hon. colleague has already stated that during the first two years the results obtained were after providing for all kinds of appropriation obligatory under the company law—depreciation, development rebate, interest at 5 per cent payable to Government by the Hotels and so on. During the period from September 1958 to March 1959—this period we had to adopt because we wanted to change the year of the Hotel from the previous year to the fiscal year, that is from April to March—during this half year—the Report for which has been laid on the Table of the House—it resulted in a loss of about Rs. 2 lakhs, after making provision for all appropriations. The House must have been glad to hear from my hon. colleague that the results of the working of the Hotel for 1959-60 is likely to result in a net profit of Rs. 8,75,000, after providing for all appropriations obligatory and otherwise. This is something of which we may feel happy. And, let us all hope that the Hotel will do even better and that the Hotel will cease to import the few things they are importing from abroad and for which they are asking for foreign exchange. I hope the service will improve and it will be possible to bring down the charges also, though it will be too optimistic to expect such things to happen. (*Interruption*).

Shri Basappa: Fifty per cent of it is not occupied.

Shri K. C. Reddy: An hon. Member of Parliament is asking me the question whether 50 per cent of the Hotel is not occupied. It is choke-full and it has been our experience in recent months.

Shri Basappa: Average in the year?

Shri Radha Raman: Now, it has gone up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. (*Interruptions.*) If there are too many interruptions some will have to be left out.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The occupancy has steadily gone up. I would like to assure hon. Members that there are no indications that there will be any recession so far as occupancy is concerned. It has done very well now.

So also the Hindustan Housing Factory. It has done well and we expect to introduce some changes as a result of which it will do better. (*Interruptions.*)

Sir, may I take a few minutes more of the House and refer to certain problems regarding accommodation? Several references have been made. It has been said that we are wasting money on palatial buildings etc., and rural housing is being neglected, and

so on and so forth. So, I would like to state in a nut-shell the present position so far as accommodation is concerned, in Delhi only. I do not want to refer to the position of Bombay, Calcutta and other places in the country. Out of 42 lakhs of sq. ft. required for office accommodation in Delhi we have got accommodation—permanent building accommodation—only to the extent of 12 lakhs to 13 lakhs sq. ft, about one-third. And, about half of this accommodation is accounted for by the hutments which were constructed about 15 or 16 years ago, the wartime hutments, whose life was over long ago. The maintenance of those have become very prohibitive. We are obliged to carry on half the activities of the Government of India in these hutments whose life was over long ago. And, unless we replace them and replace them in a measurable distance of time, there is the risk and danger—I would like to share my apprehensions with Parliament—there is the risk and danger that within 5 to 7 years, unless all these wartime hutments are demolished and permanent structures are put up in their places, we will be in an unhappy position. In spite of our best efforts for shifting offices from Delhi to other places—and I do not want to refer to that here though we have succeeded in shifting some offices from Delhi to other places and one lakh of sq. ft. of office accommodation has been released thereby—unless we go in for a reasonably developed construction programme in Delhi, in a period of 5 or 6 years, if we do not execute that programme, we will be in a bad way. Government have taken note of this. That is so far as office accommodation is concerned. If any hon. Member thinks that we are wasting money by putting up two or three multi-storeyed buildings, I venture to say that he is entirely mistaken. We are not wasting on these buildings. As I said earlier....

Shri Mohan Swarup: The difficulty is you are demolishing good buildings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The ratio of the covered area to the plinth area is the highest in any country. It is 60 to 65 per cent. We give importance to the functional aspects of these rather than to architectural or other aspects of these buildings. We are keeping all these things in view. I would say in this connection that the amounts spent by the C.P.W.D. on these multi-storeyed buildings have been spent well. A representative team presided over by my colleague Mr. Patil has made a report. They have said that the buildings put up by the C.P.W.D. are among the cheapest in the country compared to the other buildings in the country.

So far as residential accommodation is concerned, I do not want to go into the details but I must refer to one aspect which has been referred to by several hon. Members. The charge was that we were spending more money to put up residential units for people in the higher salary category and not helping the lower category people. Now, 28,000 tenements were built since the First Plan up-to-date. Out of 28,000, 22,760 are for officers who are drawing salaries below Rs. 250. The break-up of this 22,760 is as follows: 3,740 F type quarters for officers drawing Rs. 150—250; 10,348 G type quarters for people drawing Rs. 55—150 and 8,672 H type quarters for class IV and work-charged staff.

Reference was made to the upgrading of the houses in certain areas. Upgrading also was resorted to only with a view to make money available to build more houses for the lower category staff so that the higher category people were put in upgraded houses which were previously of a lower grade. Incidentally, a suspicion was expressed that because of the upgrading, people had been called up to pay higher rents. It is not so. In no case where a house has been upgraded and a person had been made to shift, has the rent bill gone up. It

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was not done with a view to earn more money. It was done with a view to give the higher salary category people upgraded houses rather than building new houses for them, so that the amount thus released could be utilised for putting up structures for the lower category of people. So, I think it will not be just on the part of any hon. Member to say that we have ignored the needs of the lower category people. There may be a leeway to be made up and more houses will have to be built. Our target of satisfaction in Delhi is 80 per cent; in other places, it is less. Reaching this target of satisfaction depends upon how much money we will be able to provide in the Third Plan for the construction programme—both office and residential. I hope it will be possible for the planners to provide for the amount we have asked for this purpose the Third Plan. When it is done, it may be possible for us to meet half-way or a little more than half-way the problem of accommodation.

One word about the D.G.S.D. Shri Tangamani referred to this department and said that it should be a foreign exchange saving department. What he meant was that we must indent more and more indigenous goods. We have to curtail our indenting for foreign goods wherever we can. We have to place orders on indigenous manufacturers or the Indian agents of foreign manufacturers. That is the policy we have adopted. We are doing all in our power to pursue that policy to the bitter end, if I may use that expression. I have figures with me but I have no time to quote them. Some figures have been given in the annual report and some more are there which I will be ready to place at the disposal of any hon. Member. The value of imported articles, when compared to the indigenous value, has come down very appreciably. We give price preference. We have a progress wing in the department under which we provide all the necessary facilities to the manufacturers to manufacture such articles not hitherto manufactured in the country. We have got various committees on which several ministries and departments are represented. The main responsibility, the main duty of these committees is to find out which are the articles that are now being imported, which of them we could manufacture ourselves, what facilities have to be given to manufacture such articles and so on and so forth. This is a programme which we are steadily and resolutely following with good results, and I think in the next two or three years—our industrialisation tempo is bound to go up during the Third Five Year Plan—our industrialisation will reach such a degree, such a level that we will be in a position to dispense with the import of several articles which we are now importing.

Some reference was made to sleepers and some other railway requirements. It was said that certain things were not done. My attention was drawn to a reference to this matter in the report of the Public Accounts Committee and also in the report of the Estimates Committee—I think it was Shri Mohan Swarup, again, who referred to it. There is some misconception, some misapprehension. I am sorry I have not got the time to read out a note which explains the position, but, by and large, I would like to say by way of conclusion, by way of a finding—I am not giving the reason—that in this matter the D.G.S. & D., is not to blame. They have carried out their part, their obligatory duty in this connection. Their inspection department and other wings have carried out their duties. If there has been any loss, the loss has been only very slight, and if any improvements in this matter have got to be registered it should be at the instance of the Ministry for whom we are functioning as agents, namely, the Railway Ministry or, in some cases, the Defence Ministry. Either the Railway Ministry or the Defence Ministry who are our principals—the D.G.S. & D. is only an

agency—have to do it. If they want to order articles of a special specification, it is our duty to execute that order. We are sometimes placed in an embarrassing position. If the indent has not been quite proper, if the specifications prescribed are not to our satisfaction, even then we have to carry out that order. If some results follow out of that, it is not merely the responsibility of the D.G.S. & D., but it is the collective responsibility of the Government of India as a whole, including the other ministries which come into the picture.

Well, Sir, I have taken a lot of time. As I said in the beginning, there are several points to which I would have liked to give a reply. I have got the information ready with me. As I indicated in the beginning itself, it is my intention and it will be my endeavour to place a statement on the Table of the House giving the factual information and our reactions to all the points that have been made by various other hon. Members and to which neither myself nor my colleague has been able to refer. We will cover all those points and place a statement on the Table of the House in due course as early as possible.

Sir, I am grateful for the patience with which this honourable House has listened to my remarks. This Ministry has got the fullest co-operation and, as I have said, this Ministry has got the goodwill of this House, and I hope we will continue to deserve that goodwill in the future as well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I required to put any cut motion separately to the vote of the House?

Shri Tangamani: Sir, cut motion No. 1,795 may be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100. (Failure to carry out recommendations of the Advisory Committee on slum clearance.)" (1795)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure every hon. Member is in his own seat, and remembers the working of the apparatus. I would not take note of any negligence in the proper use of the apparatus.

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 24; Noes 86.

Division No. 6] **AYES** 16:36 hrs.

Asser, Shri	Ker, Shri Prabhat	Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Banerjee, Shri S.M.	Kodiyan, Shri	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Beck, Shri Ignace	Mahanty, Shri	Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Bhanja Deo, Shri	Majhi, Shri R. C.	Singh, Shri Jaipal
Bharucha, Shri Naushir	Mohan Swarup, Shri	Supakar, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo	Mullick, Shri B. C.	Tangamani, Shri
Ghose, Shri Bimal	Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati	Verma, Shri Ramji
Ghose, Shri Subiman	Ram Garib, Shri	Warior, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri Joachim	Choudhry, Shri C. L.	Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Arumugham, Shri S.R.	Dasappa, Shri	Harvani, Shri Ansar
Barman, Shri	Desai, Shri Morarji	G. K. Jedhe, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Dube, Shri Mulchand	Jinachandran, Shri
Basumatari, Shri	Bacharan, Shri V.	Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das	Gandhi, Shri Feroz	Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.	Ganpati Ram, Shri	Khedkar, Dr. G. B.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Ghosh, Shri M. K.	Krishna, Shri M. R.
Chaturvedi, Shri		Krishna Chandra, Shri

Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R. R.
Munisamy, Shri N. R.
Murty, Shri M. S.
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Naldurgkar, Shri
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimam, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
palaniyandy, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.
Radha Raman, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Rami
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shankar Deo, Shri
Shama, Shri D. G.
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri Umrao
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Satrangdhara
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shri mati Tarkeshwari
Siva, Dr. Gangadhara
Somani, Shri
Subramanya Shri T.
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Wodeyar, Shri

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 94 to 98 and 135 to 137 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.'"

DEMAND NO. 95—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Supplies.'"

DEMAND NO. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,81,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Civil Works.'"

DEMAND NO. 97—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,24,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing.'"

DEMAND NO. 98—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.'"

DEMAND NO. 135—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,28,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay.'"

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,01,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings.'"

DEMAND NO. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,45,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.'"

16.32 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 21 to 35 and 111 to 117 relating to the Ministry of Finance for which 8 hours have been allotted.

73 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 22—CUSTOMS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,61,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,10,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,46,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc'."

DEMAND NO. 25—OPIUM

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 26—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 27—AUDIT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,95,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 28—CURRENCY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,32,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 29—MINT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,54,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,65,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 33—PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 35—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Pre-Partition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,04,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 114—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Communted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 115—PAYMENTS OF RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 116—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,50,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 117—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 168,43,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Finance is supposed to be the guardian of the economic development of our country. It has multifarious functions and one of its most important functions on the eve of Third Five Year Plan is to see how best the resources can be mobilised for the fulfilment of the targets. During this plan period, one of the most important thing is to see how the budget is prepared, so that the demands which are granted are properly utilised during the year. But from the appropriation accounts, we find every year that out of the demands which are voted, a good amount is surrendered on the 31st March, because the amount that was voted could not be utilised during the period for which it was granted. In a planned economy, I think one of the most important things is to see that both our revenue and our expenditure are made accroding to proper estimates and there I feel that more efficiency is needed in preparing the budget by the Finance Ministry.

Coming to the other part about the mobilisation of the resources, so far as foreign loans are concerned, I will not deal at length that, because it has already been dealt with during the discussion on the budget. Only one point that I want to draw the attention of the House to is that when we are getting the foreign loans, it is necessary for us to see that we get the foreign loans on proper and advantageous conditions. We have been given a booklet on external assistance,

from which we find that the rate of interest that we are paying varies from 5¾ per cent. to 3½ per cent. per annum. There are also countries where the rate of interest is only 2½ or 2¾ per cent. Naturally, we are thankful to all the countries which are giving us adequate help for the development of our economy. But at the same time, we must in our own interest see that the rate of interest and other conditions are to our advantage.

The other day, the hon. Finance Minister said, when Shri V. P. Nayar pointed out certain differences between the loans granted by the USA and other countries, that we should remain grateful. I would say I am thankful to all the countries, but it is not simply with a view to us good that the USA is granting us loan. So far as the working of the Import and Export Bank is concerned, I will give you one instance. Section 9 of the Import and Export Bank says:

> "Since the beginning the bank has utilised its authority to promote trade along lines that would improve and strengthen the US markets abroad."

So, it is to strengthen the US market abroad and it is not simply for helping India's economy that loans are being granted by the USA. So the question of gratefulness does not arise. We are thankful to them but, at the same time, we must see to it that our interest is not hampered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are thankful but not grateful.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Gratefulness I can understand if they have done it with the spirit of benevolence and there is no interest, so far as that country is concerned about lending. Here the main purpose is to strengthen the U.S. markets abroad. I will leave this point at that.

Then, so far as foreign private capital is cooncerned, we know that foreign capital is flowing into our country. Compared with the rate of return in the investment in the respective home countries, the returns for the foreign companies in India are greater. That is one of the main reasons why foreign capital flows into India. Now, are we to grant them concessions, more concessions, so that the foreign capitalists in other countries bring their capital here, exploit the cheap labour of India and earn profits and repatriate the profits to their own countries to strengthen their country's economy? I think we have not for gotten that it was said in the olden days that it was not the Viceroy sitting here who used to rule India but it was ruled by the merchants of Clive Street, the chambers of commerce at London. Therefore, it is in our own interest to see that when we invite foreign capital they do not play the same old part of exploiting this country and send the profit back to their own country for their own interest.

Foreign private investment in India consists mostly of direct investment rather than portfolio investment. A direct investment enterprise is one where non-residents have control over the management and direction of the company. Usually, this involves setting up of a branch organisation in India or a Rupee company with majority foreign participation in the share capital. This is how they are investing money.

If we see what exactly is their position we will find that so far as foreign capital is concerned and their earning is concerned, as compared to 1947-48, it has gone up to Rs. 566.6 crores in 1957 from Rs. 247.56 crores. During this period, Rs. 112·3 crores of profit have been repatriated back to their home country. From 1954—57 the profits retained in the business is only Rs. 52.9 crores. Increase in foreign capital between 1952 and 1957 is Rs. 157.28 crores out of which, substracting the profit retained of

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

Rs. 52.9 crores about Rs. 103:3 crores have been repatriated out of the country as a result of profit earned from India. Without referring to the details, I only want to point out simply this. The American Embassy News Letter says:

> "outlook for increased U.S. trade and investment in India during 1960 is favourable because of various policies adopted recently by the Indian Government and the quickening pace of India's economic development."

What is that new policy? To grant all possible concessions. That means that while India maintains exchange control over payment abroad, there is hardly any restriction on the transfer of income earned on the investment of non-residents. Notwithstanding a difficult foreign exchange position necessitating severe restrictions on imports into the country as well as on other payments, facilities for remittances abroad or profits, dividends and interest earned by foreign investors continue to be available without hindrance. Repatriation of the profit and also of the capital is granted. Therefore, they find today more and more congenial market for the foreign investors knowing fully well their role in the past. I simply want the Finance Minister to take a note of it. The foreign investment gets higher return than what the Indian companies get. How it is happening, I do not know. Foreign companies are mainly concentrated in petroleum, plantation, cigarettes, tobacco, etc., while the public limited Indian companies are concentrated in big industries. Foreign companies have go their own interests, they invest money and earn profits which they send back to their countries. Now, this is what I feel. It is a matter of our concern and I hope the Finance Ministry will try to change this policy.

The next point is about the collection of revenues—mobilisation of the resources for the Plan. So far as the tax outstanding is concerned, in 1958-59 the amount is Rs. 271.60 crores out of which a sum of Rs. 81.01 is for one year, a sum of Rs. 35·65 is for two years and a sum of Rs. 154·94 is for more than two years. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 312 dated 10th August 1959, the Finance Minister said that the effective arrears were Rs. 174·73 crores. I do not know the meaning of the words 'effective arrears'. It is an adjective which has been used by the Finance Minisetr. Does it mean that out of a sum of Rs. 271 crores there is a possibility of recovering Rs. 174 crores and the rest is considered to be an arrear which shall never b ecollected or cannot be collected? Now, this particular word is a significant word and the Finance Minister does not use the word without ts meanng.

During this period there was the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee. They have made certain observations and they have also given certain suggestions. I understand the Government is looking into these suggestions. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the way the Department is functioning. There is no likelihood of really collecting the amount. If you look to the Report itself, you will find that out of 11,31,553 income-tax assessments only 4,52,335 assessments were completed from 1st April, 1959 to 30th September, 1959. Out of about 11 lakh assessments only 4 lakh assessments could be completed. Now, what is the number of Appellate Assistant Commissioners working during this period? The number of Appellate Assistant Commissioners during the year 1958-59 was against 90 in 1957-58. The fall in disposal of appeals was due to the smaller number of Appellate Assistant Commissioners. Now, the assessments are pending, the appeals are pending and so far as the collection of the already assessed amount is concerned, that is also pending. This is the picture of the tax-collecting machinery which is supposed to collect revenues which we

legitimately can claim and which we can legitimately expect.

During this period when we are having this Rs. 271 crores as outstanding, indirect taxation has gone up. There is no effort to collect arrears of tax but imposition of tax on commodities is being done every day. If you look into the percentage, you will find that in the year 1949-50 direct taxation was Rs. 115·37 crores and indirect tion was Rs. 196·16 crores. In 1958-59 direct taxation was Rs. 162·14 crores and indirect taxation was Rs. 483·91 crores. In 1960-61 Budget it is Rs. 196·74 crores direct and Rs. 531·02 crores indirect, that is, 27 per cent direct and 73 per cent indirect. Instead of putting a heavy burden on the common people collection of direct taxation which has already been assessed has not been made. No effort has been made. Let the recommendation that has been made by the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee be implemented as early as possible.

So far as foreign exchange control is concerned, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1956 on the 22nd December, 1959, it was said that foreign exchange sanctioned during each of the last three years for the travel of the following categories of persons, that is, officials, businessmen and students was Rs. 87 lakhs in 1957 and Rs. 96 55 lakhs in 1959 (January to September) for businessmen; Rs. 310 lakhs in 1957 and Rs. 311·84 lakhs in 1959 for students and for others (excluding official travel, business and education) it was Rs. 265 lakhs in 1957 and Rs. 298·82 in 1959. This others, I do not know whom they include and whether they include all the emissaries of the Dalai Lama who go round to plead for the case of the Dalai Lama abroad because Rs. 298·82 lakhs, that is, Rs. 3 crores have been sanctioned for others (excluding official travel, business and education).

As I have already pointed out, so far as the restriction on the export of the profits of the foreign companies is concerned nothing is being done. It is necessary when we are so hard-pressed for exchange, when we do not allow even students to go abroad to have higher education in different sciences and acquire other technical knowledge, that we should be more and more restrictive in granting this type of foreign exchange for the travel of persons who have got no other things to do which are necessary for the improvement of the knowledge or the working of the country's needs.

So far as the rising trend of prices is concerned, it has already been admitted by the hon. Finance Minister also that there is a rising trend. I can tell you exactly what the position is so far as the cost of living index is concerned. In the first six months of 1956 the average was 101.2 with 1949 as the base and for the latter six months it was 108.7; for the first six months of 1957 it was 108.5 and for the next six months it was 113.2; for the first half of 1958 it was 111.8 and for the second half of 1958 it was 120.7 and for the first half of 1959 it was 118.3 and for the latter half it was 125. So, you will find that the average of the second half of the previous year is almost the average of the first half of the next year. Now, the average for the second half of 1959 is 125, therefore the average for the first half of 1960 will automatically be, as from the trend we can see, 124 or 125 and the average for the second half of 1960 will be 131. From 1956 when it was 101, it will come to 131 in 1960. I should say there has been no positive effort made by the Ministry to check the rising trend of prices.

17 hrs.

On the 11th March the Reserve Bank of India has come out with an announcement that it is imposing restrictions on bank credits. We have been all the time pointing out that it is necessary to nationalise the banks in order to check the rising trend of prices and to effectively control all

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the credit. For that, it was necessary that the banks should be nationalised. All the time, we were being told that that was not necessary. But, on the 11th March, 1960, acknowledging that all the efforts of the Reserve Bank have not met with success, they have come out with restrictions saying that the minimum reserve ratio with the Reserve Bank shall be increased by 25 per cent, and that there will be a ceiling on the clean advance, prohibition of a direct financing on the *badla* transaction and also the prescribing of a minimum of 50 per cent margin in respect of loan against equity shares. The first two steps are supposed to be meant for checking the inflationary trends. But they are not going to do that. For, let us take for instance, the placing of a ceiling on clean advances. It has been said that that will be on the average of the last year. While in January, 1959; it was Rs. 41.9 crores in respect of clean advance, in January, 1960, it was Rs. 22.88 crores. That means, that until it comes to Rs. 41 crores, in respect of the clean advance drawn, there will be no restriction imposed.

Again, the minimum reserve ratio to be increased is also on the new deposits. Already, as a result of the advances by the banks against the speculative ventures, the trend of the prices is going up, and there has not been any effective measure taken up till now to check that.

So far as the Finance Ministry are concerned, I know that they will reply that all the efforts have been made. But I have given you the official figures to show that from 101 the index has gone up to 125 at the end of 1959, and according to the trends, you can see that by the end of 1960 it is likely to go up to 131. If this be the trend as a result of the efforts of the Finance Minister, you can very well understand which way it is going.

Coming to the investment policy of the L.I.C., I would only point out that so far as the investment is concerned, it is still on the stock exchange; the emphasis is on the stock exchange. The corporation's total investment on 31st December, 1958 were Rs. 420·40 crores, which includes investment in stock exchange securities to the extent of Rs. 368.93 crores. So, out of Rs. 420·40 crores, the stock exchange investment is Rs. 368·93 crores; while 78·1 per cent was in the public sector, 21·9 per cent was in the private sector.

The hon. Minister finds that it is necessary to keep up the buoyancy of the stock exchange. But how it is going to help the fulfilment of the Plan targets, I do not know. But, so far as the dealing in the stock exchange is concerned, we have known exactly what it has resulted in. So much of investment through stock exchange should be cautioned. Already, on the investment policy, a controversy has been raised. That should be gone into, so that we may not again create a situation like the one that occurred at the time of the Mundhra deal.

So far as the life insurance business is concerned, it has gone up, but we would like to know the real increase, because there is a charge on the figures, that although there has been an increase, yet there is also an increase in the ratio of the paid-up policies, since the old policies are being paid-up and new policies are being taken. We would like to have the figure in regard to the paid-up policies, so as to know exactly how much progress the life insurance business has shown, because it is being said that in order to show an increase in the business, all these new policies have been brought in, while actually the old policies are being paid-up. If that is so, then this increase in the business will not mean much. We want that there should be increase in business, but there should be increase in the real business.

Coming to the employees of the L.I.C., I would say that I am thankful to the L.I.C. authorities, that so far as the bonus issue is concerned, the dispute has been settled amicably. And I know that so far as Government are concerned, they also played their part.

I hope that in the same way as the bonus dispute was settled, regarding the dispute about the scales of pay about which there is an interim agreement, a final agreement will be arrived at by sitting across the table. Also, so far as the demands of the field workers are concerned, these have been hanging fire for a long time. I hope the same spirit will prevail here and that the dispute will be settled.

I have already referred to the Finance Ministry's work in respect of general insurance. General insurance is one of our indirect foreign exchange earners. But there has been so much of closure of general insurance business. I do not know why the Finance Ministry has not taken serious note of this situation. It is not only the small companies which are closing. Many of the big concerns also are winding up their branches or offices.

Now, I know that so far as the Finance Minister is concerned, he does not like the word 'nationalisation'. If I say that the only way out will be to nationalise general insurance, he will not agree. But I would like to tell him that we do not get the report of the working of general insurance. We got the report for 1957 by the end of 1959. We do not know when the report for 1958 will come. The same is the case with the report for 1959.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I correct the hon. Member? I do not dislike the word 'nationalisation'. He has dislikes for several other things. I do not dislike anything.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Except nationalisation.

Shri Prabhat Kar: So far as the Finance Minister is concerned, his views are already known to the House. He has already said that he is against nationalisation, whether it is of any industry or other things. So far as general insurance is concerned, I think he has already made it clear that he is against its nationalisation.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am against nationalisation of certain things, not everything.

Shri Prabhat Kar: As regards general insurance, I was requesting the hon. Minister to please give us a report of the working of the companies. We have got the report for 1957 only by the end of 1959—after two years. When all these things are happening, I think it is necessary that the report should be published regularly and in time so that the public may know about the working of general insurance. In view of the increase in our exports, there will be more and more general insurance business. So the working of general insurance is becoming more and more important in view of our increased trade. So I would request the hon. Minister to see that the reports are published regularly just after the close of the year.

Now I come to another point. This is about the Institute of Public Administration, Delhi. There was a half-hour discussion on this the other day. There is also a cut motion regarding this tabled by Shri Tangamani. I do not want to go into details. But I want to ask why there should be a grant of another Rs. 10 lakhs to the Institute during 1960-1961, when it is not affiliated to any University and the work done is pretty: little. I submit it is unjustified and not right to grant Rs. 10 lakhs again to this Institute.

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

Before I conclude, I want to refer to revenue collection. So far as this is concerned, there are amounts still outstanding. Unless there is a proper reorganisation of the department, it is very difficult to clear up the outstandings. There are various complaints about the working of the department. There are also complaints to the effect that there is a network of officers who really do not want to work in a manner which will facilitate efficient collection. The next point is regarding prosecutions. I want to ask why up till now no prosecution has been launched against those persons who have not paid the amounts due from them under the Income-tax Act. No prosecution has been launched up till now. That also should be taken into consideration in view of the fact that the amount which is due is very heavy. Even if we take the effective arrears, Rs. 174 crores, it is not an ordinary sum. Leaving aside the Rs. 271 crores according to the figures given, if this effective arrears of Rs. 174 crores is collected, that would, to some extent give relieve to the common people from whom taxes are collected. I would suggest that to collect this amount the organisation should be organised in such a manner that effective steps are taken against such persons who have not paid income-tax.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Sir, the ramifications of the Finance Ministry are so vast and the technicalities of the Ministry are so wide and varied that it is difficult within the time allotted to do full justice to its activities. Therefore, I will confine my observations to three or four points only.

A controversy has been raging for some time about the investments of the L.I.C. to which a reference was made by my friend, Shri Prabhat Kar, also. An hon. Member of the other House made extensive references to this matter and the Finance Minister had stated that it was not fair that he should make comments after knowing only one side of the case. I agree with him and, I, therefore, suggest that the other side of the case should also be made available to us. When the demand was made, the Finance Minister said that Government cannot be called upon to lay on the Table documents merely because anybody levels a charge.

Now, I beg to tell him that Shri Subbiah is not just anybody. He was a member of the Investment Committee; and I am sure he was put there because it was felt that he had certain qualifications. And, Shri Subbiah had made charges which ran into 120 or 124 pages.

Shri Morarji Desai: 164.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I stand corrected. And the reply was of 200 and odd pages.

Shri Morarji Desai: 214.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I would request the hon. Finance Minister to place these documents either on the Table of the House or in the Library so that Members who may be interested may read and come to a correct conclusion. I do not say that Shri Subbiah is right. But he has raised certain doubts and suspicions. Therefore, it is necessary that the L.I.C. should so function that no doubts can be cast upon its activities.

Now, while on the L.I.C. investments. I would like to say something about mortgages. Mortgages are permitted under section 27A of the Insurance Act and they have also been accepted in principle by the L.I.C. But, in actual practice, mortgages are not being given nowadays because I am told—I do not know if it is true—that already the portfolio of mortgages is quite large, they were taken over from the then existing insurance companies. Even if that is so, mortgages are a very sound investment. Therefore, there is no

reason why they should not be allowed, particularly, when the middle class people depend upon the insurance company loans for building houses.

I know from my experience in Calcutta that many people are in great difficulty because the old insurance companies are not there now and the L.I.C. has a monopoly and it does not provide funds for constructing houses. Mortgages are a sound investment. If there had been some bad investments, they must have been very few because, I am sure, by and large only 50 per cent used to be advanced. Therefore, they cannot be very bad investments. I would request the Finance Minister to look into this question and to advice the L.I.C. to allow loans against mortgages even though there may be a large portfolio of mortgages already.

In the 1958 report of the L.I.C. there is mention about the Mundhra shares, shares which were spurious. It is said that the shares of Richardson and Cruddas and Oslar and 9,000 shares of the B.I.C. were not yet verified and L.I.C. was not yet sure as to whether they were spurious or genuine. This was the position up to December, 1958. I should like to know what is the up-to-date position. We do not know what is happening since then, as no reports have come.

One criticism levelled against the L.I.C. investment policy is that too much of its investments are concentrated in the Bombay region and the Finance Minister has explained it by saying that Bombay is the most important financial centre. I would concede that but even so, as it is our policy that investments should be spread out all over the country, I would request him to see that more and more funds are made available to other centres also. I would also like him to consider this suggestion—it might sound rather not practical, I do not know—that we made when the L.I.C. was set up: instead of one, there may be five or six corporations. One advantage would be that there would be more competition. Secondly, the investments could be more speard out because each corporation will be making investments in its own region primarily. I would like him to examine the proposal. In this connection, I would also mention that Bombay has a concentration of financial and economic activities. It is not good for the country. It appears that all the head offices of the financial institutions—Reserve Bank, State Bank, L.I.C., Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation which of course is not a wholly Government institution are concentrated in Bombay. It is not a good policy that so many financial institutions should be concentrated in Bombay city. As it is the policy of the Government not to encourage concentration of economic or financial activities, I would ask him to consider whether he could not disperse some of the head offices and take them to some other centres. (*An Hon. Member*: Calcutta?) I do not say Calcutta, although I come from Calcutta and Calcutta has a claim. He may bring the L.I.C. to Delhi. That also would to a certain extent relieve the situation and it would weaken the tendency towards concentration.

I would like to say something about our financial institutions. So far as the commercial banks go, after the Banking Companies Act was enacted, certain powers were vested in the Reserve Bank and the stability and soundness of the banking organisations have improved. But even so, there are bank failures even today. The 1958 report of the Reserve Bank "Trend and progress—Banking in India" shows the progress of banks that 15 banks have failed, including one scheduled bank. I have a suggestion which I would ask the hon. Minister to consider. Is it not possible to set up an institution like the Deposit Insurance Corporation in this country to ensure banking deposits up

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to a certain amount? It exists in America and it has given very good results. It has this advantage that it allays the fears of the depositors and also puts the banking companies on a sound basis. They have not to think about the runs that may be made upon them because deposits, up to a certain amount, say $5,000 in our case it may be about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000—of individual depositors may be insured. That means that small men would not suffer even if a bank fails. I would ask him to consider whether such an institution could be set up in this country. Of course there are advantages and disadvantages. I do not want to go into the advantages or disadvantages because they can be studied in any text-book on American banking. I believe the advantages are more than the disadvantages. So far as the industrial finance is concerned, I should like to plead with him about the case of the small people or the small industries. The small industries are today probably serviced by the State Financial Corporations. The Industrial Finance Corporation, I think, is for the bigger people. In this connection, there are certain handicaps. As has been said in the Radcliff Report, 'it is implicit in the situation of a rapidly growing small firm that it cannot offer altogether adequate security for the loan capital that it wants and cannot afford to borrow without some assurance that it will not be asked to make early repayment'.

Now, Sir, I have two suggestions in this connection. One is that the limit of the State financial corporations, the limit of loans granted, may be increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 25 lakhs. Secondly, the margin that is now demanded, namely, 50 per cent, may be reduced to 40 per cent or 35 per cent. If that is done, then the smaller industries would get some relief.

There is another suggestion that I would like to make and I would like him to consider, and that is whether an institution which has been suggested in the Radcliffe Committee's Report, namely, an Industrial Guarantee Corporation can be envisaged in this country. The idea of the Industrial Guarantee Corporation is this, that it will to a certain extent guarantee the risks involved in lending money to small industries or to small people. The Corporation will not lend money directly either to the industry or to the banks, commercial banks, but it will merely guarantee the loans made by the commercial banks to a certain extent, because if certain losses are guaranteed the commercial banks may be encouraged to give loans more readily to the smaller men and smaller industries. I would like the Finance Minister to consider whether something on that line can be set up in this country, because it appears on the face of it to have certain advantages. Of course, it requires further examination in the context of our conditions, but I believe that on an examination it will not be found to be an impossible or an unpractical proposition.

While on this subject, I would like to make a brief reference to the R.F.A.—Rehabilitation Finance Administration. What has happened to this? What is the relation between the R.I.C. and the R.F.A.? Is the R.F.A. being gradually wound up?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Why? Is it because of a competition between the Rehabilitation Ministry and the Finance Ministry?

Shri Morarji Desai: No, no; the occasion does not remain now.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The R.F.A. was doing a good job. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is also doing that job although on a larger scale. RIC or the work of RIC could have been given to RFA. What I find it, in Calcutta many of the em-

ployees of RFA are being retrenched or dismissed whereas the RIC is going on recruiting people. The RIC there is purchasing furnitures whereas the RFA is selling its furnitures. This seems to be not a very reasonable thing to do.

The third point I want to speak about is in regard to the Indo-Pakistan financial problems. There as many migrants who have come from East Pakistan and West Pakistan. About West Pakistan I do not know so much, but many have come from East Pakistan to India. They do not get their provident fund money or pensions. They had their investments in post offices either in the postal savings banks or in postal insurance policies. They are not getting that money. It is not fair to say to these people, particularly those who have deposited money in postal savings bank or who have taken out postal insurance policies,—because they are very small men—that because we have not come to an arrangement with the Pakiatsn Government we cannot pay them. I think the Government of India should take up the responsibility of paying these small people and then settle it with Pakistan. What have these poor people to do? They had invested their money at a time when Pakistan was within India. The present Minister who should also share responsibility for the partition of the country should bear the responsibility for that also. They did not know, when they had taken out postal insurance policies with the old Indian Government, that at some time in the future the country would be partitioned and their savings would be jeopardised. Therefore, it is very hard on them. You will realise it, Sir, coming from West Pakistan. I am pleading for the smaller men. Their savings are now lost to them. They have responsibilities. They find themselves in a very difficult position. I wish the Finance Minister would do something about it. Either let him come to an agreement with Pakistan if he can—I have no objection—or, if he cannot, he must help these people in some way.

I find that the Economic Division in the Ministry of Finance prepares much good material. I wish that the hon. Minister would make those materials available to us or at least to such of us as may want to have them. I find at page 46 of the annual report of the Ministry the following —I was particularly interested in it:

> "The Section on Economic Intelligence and Reports prepares a monthly survey of major developments in economic conditions and policy in foreign countries. The Section also prepares and circulates to the Cabinet and to other Ministries a weekly review of important economic developments in the country. The Section prepares weekly digests of the more important material appearing in Indian and foreign periodicals on economic and financial matters".

These are materials which would be very helpful to us if we can get hold of them. I do not think they are very secret documents. If they are secret documents, of course, they will not be given, but if they are not secret, I would request the hon. Minister to consider my suggestions that he may circulate those documents to all Members. If that is not possible, at least, they may be given to such Members as may notify to him of their interest in having those papers.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I wish to congratulate the Finance Minister for the pains he has taken in having certain details worked out for presenting this budget over a number of volumes, but at the same time, I would respectfully state here that the details which he has given are distributed over several volumes and it is difficult to trace or scrutinise a particular item and find the logic

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behind it. I am sure many of the hon. Members would be in the same predicament as I am if not perhaps in a more difficult position. All the same, I expect that the Finance Minister will give information in a very intelligent way so that each one of us can understand the position while giving our thought to any particular item and granting the particular demands.

This Ministry should set an example to other Ministries also while preparing the budget. I have got certain doubts and I should like to have a clarification from the Finance Minister. The first thing is with regard to the pattern of the budget. The lump sum provisions that are made in the budget and the demands relating to them are being split up into different ways—two different ways—and with such information as are not necessary at the time of passing the budget. These are certain features which I find in the budget and which I am not able to make out and understand the reasons behind them.

I shall place some of those aspects before the House. For instance, in Demand No. 21, there is a provision of Rs. 9,400 for "anticipated promotions" under A2—Defence Division. Again, in Demand No. 32, at page 213, against "Miscellaneous Expenditure and other expenditure", there is a provision of Rs. 44,50,000 against B7—Repayment of capital expendtiure on grants for development to States. In the details, at page 220, we again read the same thing which, word for word, has been repeated.

Again, in Demand No. 117—Loans and Advances by Central Government —at page 312, there is a lump sum provision of Rs. 38,50,00,000. There is another item styled Purchase of Gold in Demand No. 112—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage at page 284. There, it is stated as follows: Purchase of gold: Rs. 2,79,12,000. But, on page 232, again, under Demand No. 32—Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure, there is a provision of Rs. 3,23,78,000, towards payment to the Government of Mysore for acquisition of gold. Apparently, both these items relate to the purchase of gold from the Mysore Government. If so, it is not clear why they should not be clubbed together and why they should be split up into two and shown at two different places. As you are aware, the P.A.C. of which I was a member sometime back, has been very critical with regard to lump sum provisions for any service. The Ministry may come and say that it will not be repeated next time. But the situation continues to be the same without any change. This is not a happy feature. In regard to the lump sum provision of Rs. 44,50,000 in Demand No. 32 referred to by me, I am not able to understand the purpose of this nor is it clear for which State or States it is intended, nor could I find any explanation for it in any of the other documents which have been circulated. There are so many documents circulated in support of the budget for Members of Parliament to read and come prepared to pass these demands, but unfortunately we are not able to trace any one particular item to a logical conclusion.

17.31 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I come to the pattern of the demands. If you look at Demand No. 32, there are a number of items providing large sums as grants to the States. There is also a separate demand "Grants-in-aid to States" on page 277, which is for about Rs. 51,65,00,000. When we are dealing with grants to States, why not all the items be included in one single demand, so that Parliament will be in a position to exercise its mind as regards the total amount while voting any demand? A statement also is attached along with the budget papers giving details as to how much amount has been given to the various States,

but still I do not understand the logic behind it and the purpose of splitting it up in two different ways under two different demands, instead of putting all these items in one demand.

I am also not happy about the way the demand is drawn up. Throughout, there is one item as regards the compsosition of the officers. Various details are given—pay of efficers, pay of establishment, honororia, allowances and various other charges are given seriatim page after page. Of course, these details are quite essential for the purpose of accounting and departmental control, but on earth, I do not understand, should Members of Parliament be aware of all these things at the time of passing the demands? I find it is being repeated over a number of years. I can well understand if this space is saved and fuller particulars are given with regard to new services and new establishments. So, this should be considered by the hon. Finance Minister whether he could not introduce such a change for the benefit of all. I cited these instances to show that there is scope for improving the technique of presentation of Budget.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been included in the next year for the erection of a security paper mill—Demand No. 112, page 284, under item A-4. From the explanatory note given at page 69, it appears the total outlay on this mill would be of the order of Rs. 2.5 crores. So, a provision of Rs. 2.5 crores has been set apart for the installation of this security paper mill. I may be permitted to read this portion which says:

> "It has been decided to set up the Security Paper Mill as a departmental under taking to manufacture currency and bank note paper which at present is being imported. A provision of Rs. 2·5 crores exist in the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose. The current year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of acquiring the site for the mills. It is now estimated that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs would be required this year and Rs. 10 lakhs next year for the preliminary expenses in this connection."

We are all aware that recently the Public Accounts Committee in their 25th Report have stated that at one stage the Finance Ministry was exercised over the question of utilising the pilotplant in the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute. After great consideration and deliberation it was decided to drop it and the lost all interest in the scheme, because the plant could not be transferred or shifted from Dehra Dun to Nasik. Now if we are going to install a plant with an outlay of Rs.2·5 crores, Government have to give fuller thought over this and see whether the existing plant could not be used. This is a note of warning which I want to give now.

In the same volume it is stated that at a very great cost a silver refinery plant was installed for the purpose of extracting silver from the quaternary allow coins with a view to pay silver to the United States of America, because we got silver from them under the Lend-Lease Agreement. But before the plant started operating the silver had been repaid. Now, if we put this plant into operation, it will not be useful for more than five years. It is reported that after the expiry of five years this silver refinery plant will be converted into copper refinery plant. While converting this plant from silver refinery plant to copper refinery plant we have to invest some more money. Now, after the conversion of this plant how economically it will work is not certain and it is quite likely that they may come up with a further scheme and they may ask for a grant for that. All the same, even this silver refinery plant is not working according to the Schedule. I will read from the Report of the Ministry of Finance itself to prove that. It says:

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"The Silver Refinery referred to in last year's report has been producing silver although at a reduced rate because of some mechanical defects in the crucibles in the melting department. The question of installing a better type of crucible together with an earth leakage protective device in order to step up the rate of production is being pursued."

So, I am giving this note of warning. We should see whether the existing plant could not be utilized for this purpose. We should have in these matters not a short-term view but a long-term view as regards the utilisation of these plants. Otherwise, there is no point in pressing this aspect, because at one stage it was thought it was no use taking this plant to Nasik. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to kindly look into this.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I want to point out one thing. Today happens to be our New Year's day. So, we should not be asked to sit until 7 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I will permit all Bengali Members to go.

An Hon. Member: What about quorum?

Mr. Speaker: There is no quorum already.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Shri Bhattacharya would be able to explain the importance of this day better. I think.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter.

"कुर्वन्नेव कर्माणि जिजीविषे शत समा:"

By doing our duty we will live hundred years.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Let it be up to 6 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Already we are far behind. Every day we encroach on the time of the next item. At this rate, we require not 24 hours but 26 hours. Let us sit for some more time. The hon. Member can celebrate his New Year's day here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Let us sit only till 6 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: No, 7 o'clock. Let the hon. Member continue his speech.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am sorry. I thought the hon. Member had concluded his speech.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one minute more for the hon. Member.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Sir, I want a few minutes more. I am coming to a close.

Now, I come back to Annexure XVII contained in the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government. This is a statement showing the Guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding as on 31st December, 1959. In this Annexure there are as many as 45 items. There is column 9 which reads: Whether any securities are pledged to Government as a set off against the guarantee. Now, I find that barring two items the remark against the items in this column is 'No'. In my opinion it is a rather serious matter which the Finance Minister should take note of. We give guarantees to several industrial units both in the private and the public sectors but against large sums of money no securities have been pledged to the Government. This has to be considered very carefully. According to Article 292 of the Constitution, limits on borrowing powers and giving guarantees by the Government are to be fixed by Parliament from time to time by law.

This aspect of the matter was raised by Shri A. C. Guha sometime back, but the Finance Minister in his wisdom did not agree with it and gave some reasons and he never brought forward any Bill for that.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not the wisdom only of the Finance Minister. It is the wisdom of the Government.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I would say it is the wisdom of the entire Parliament. When I say 'in the wisdom of the Finance Minister', that does not necessarily mean individual wisdom. It means wisdom of the Government. That is what I meant. So, perhaps the hon. the Finance Minister or the Government may consider this matter of pledging securities to the Government. In my opinion it is an important matter. It seems there is no proper rule or proper procedure for that. I feel some principles should be laid down here. There is one thing more. All our borrowings as well as the guarantees have to come from the Consolidated Fund of India. The Consolidated Fund of India is something like hypothecating the future revenues of the country for all these payments both foreign and local. It is for this reason I am saying that some principle should be laid down. The Government may think of imposing a restriction on giving guarantees to various institutions and these guarantees constitute a contingent liability on the revenues of the Government.

I have a few more points and then I have done. So far as income tax arrears are concerned, they are getting multiplied from year to year. The amount by way of income tax is Rs. 105 crores and by way of corporation tax it is Rs. 135 crores and the total comes to Rs. 240 crores. There is an increase in arrears to the tune of Rs. 285 crores. It is increasing from year to year. We are increasing the staff but commensurate with the increase in staff we must also get the results. Therefore, I would only respectfully submit that we should do something in this matter. We must at least give some powers to the local collectors or the Central Excise Collector or whatever it is. We must give more powers to them under the Revenue Recovery Act and recover the money as early as possible. As in the old days we can give powers to the revenue department to recover the money under the Revenue Recovery Act.

Some such thing must be done. I am aware that the hon. Finance Minister, for whom I have great respect, is a man of dynamism and commonsense. Still he could not own his wisdom as his own. Though he says that it is the wisdom of the Government but still, to imagine for a moment, he has nothing in his armoury to recover this money! After all, we are allowing our own people to evade this income-tax which they should pay. We can certainly have a method by which we can recover the money. As we think of several ways, they are being circumvented by the others as to how to get out of them. There is a kind of race between the Government and the assessee. We must at any rate go beyond them and find out the way as to how we could recover it. Therefore I would say that something must be done as regards recovery.

Then a word about the Janata policy if I may be permitted. I will be finishing in a minute. So far as the villages in Madras side are concerned—I cannot say about other parts—this Janata policy is not so popular. I cannot say why. The mistake may be on our part because we are not popularising it. There may be nothing wrong with the Government. But at the same time something must be done to see that it is popularised. The administration and staff should see that it is popularised as much as we want it to be. This policy at present is not being encouraged in the southern part of India.

A word about the prize bonds which are now so much in demand. There are two opinions about this. Some are of opinion that there is an element of gambling in it, but I am unable to agree with them. I know for certain that there is no such element of gambling at all. It is only this that whatever we are otherwise

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entitled to by way of interest, that portion alone is distributed in a way which is most acceptable to the people because it will give an incentive to them to purchase these bonds in numbers. Others are not of this view. Money is money according to them, whether the principal is taken into consideration or the interest is taken into consideration. It is all the same. We use the money and are involving ourselves in this gambling. That is what the opinion of some hon. Members here and some members of the public also is. But I respectfully disagree with them. We are not able to get as much resoures from out of our own country as is possible. At one stage I even suggested to run a lottery as is done in Burma. In Burma every third month they run a lottery and they get a large amount of money from the internal resources. So far as India is concerned, we are very much against this element of gambling. There is also another aspect of it which may be very relevant, but I will speak about that at the time of the Finance Bill. So far as this particular thing is concerned, I differ with them. There is no element of gambling at all here. This should be popularised as much as posible.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sugandhi. He is not here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member had lot of opportunities. I wanted to call those hon. Members who did not have any.

Shri Prabhat Kar: He is lucky as Shri Sugandhi is not there.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Then at least I could have been allowed to continue.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, finance is the keystone of the whole governmental arch. It is a pivot round which all other ministries revolve. Naturally the policy of finance or of the hon. Finance Minister affects the working and activities of the other Ministries also. Also, the financial policy is determined by the actual circumstances and conditions of the different sectors in our country. Financial policy is not only the out-come of the different aspects of the society but also of the....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. Let me ascertain from hon. Members as to who all are interested in speaking today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya and Ch. Ranbir Singh *rose—*

Shri Prabhat Kar: Only a few hon. Members are interested in this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): we can continue up to 7 o'clock.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: If we take into consideration our agricultural sector and also our industrial sector, though strictly those things do not come in, but still if we analyse, indirectly this agricultural sector and also the industrial sector go to a large extent to frame the economic policy of the country. It is already admitted that agriculturally our country is very backward, and there are enough statistics to show that in the sphere of agriculture, the condition of India is not up to the mark, though agriculture is our main occupation. In India, 70.6 per cent of the people are still dependent on agriculture, whereas in the U.S.A. only 12.8 per cent are dependent, and in U.K. only 50 per cent are dependent on agriculture.

There are also things in India which go to a large extent to affect our economic policy. In India, about 60.8 per cent of the holdings are below one acre in extent. And a large number of the agriculturists are landless.

In the industrial sphere also, we are pursuing a policy which is called mixed economy, with the public sector and the private sector. It is accepted on all hands that in the under-developed countries, nowadays, if they want to develop rapidly, they must first take recourse to industrialisation, and the public sector should be expanded. In that connection, how much concession should be given to the private sector, whether the private sector would be allowed to cast an influence on the general life of the people of the country etc. are also things to be considered in framing our economic policy.

While considering that, we find that in our country, our Government are still very soft to the private sector, and they are not trying to expand the extent of the public sector as they should have done in the present circumstances to industrialise our country rapidly. We want that the public sector should expand, but at the same time, it must be admitted that the administration of the public sector also should be streamlined in such a way that it may not tell upon the economy of our country. But we find today that though we are expanding our public sector, we find much of corruption, red-tapism and all sorts of bureaucratic things which are bringing a bad name to our economic policy and to the policy in regard to the public sector.

We are in the know of all the revelations which have been disclosed by the discussion on the LIC deal and other things in the public sector. Naturally, we should be very much cautious about streamlining our administration in the public sector and the activities of the public sector, so that it may expand and gain the confidence of the people.

Then, I would like to say a word about a point which has already been dealt with by the previous speakers, and that is in regard to the loans that have been taken from the International Bank, U.K., U.S.A., Canada, West Germany etc. We find that the loans which we have received from the Western countries like U.S.A., U.K., Canada and West Germany have a very high rate of interest, varying from 3½ per cent to 6 per cent, but in the case of the loans which we have taken from the eastern democratic countries, such as Soviet Russia, the rate of interest does not exceed 2½ per cent. I do not say that we should not take loans from the Western countries, because we are in need of money for developing our country. If we get loans from whatever source it may be without strings attached, we can go in for them. But still we have to look to the economy, whether we will be in a position to pay back the loans which we are taking and honour our promise to pay back. As regards repayment of loans taken from external sources, we find that in 1959 the DVC had to repay $16.72 lakhs. But the actual amount repaid was only $3.90 lakhs. The amount repaid is very meagre. Naturally, from this I apprehend that ultimately we are taking so much loans that we will not be in a position to repay them and keep our promises to the creditors. This is a point which we should take into account before we go in for loans.

We are taking loans for the development of our country. Here I want to make a suggestion. Why should we not negotiate loans for urgent projects in our country like the Faraka Barrage? It is often said that a huge amount will be required to implement the Faraka Barrage project. If that is so, why do we not approach foreign Governments or the International Bank in order to implement this project? We have already taken loans for the development of the Calcutta and other ports. The same thing can be done for the Faraka Barrage project so that we can implement it at the earliest time.

Regarding the apportionment of the Union revenues to the States, I would like to quote from the budget speech of the Chief Minister and Minister of

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

Finance of the Government of the West Bengal in the Assembly. He said:

> "The report of the Finance Commission indicated that we would receive Rs. 25 crores in all during the Second Plan period as grants from the Centre for Plan expenditure to enable us to balance our revenue Budget. During the first 4 years, we are likely to receive Rs. 14·7 crores. We should, therefore, receive Rs. 10·3 crores as grants during the fifth and final year. The Planning Commission have, however, so far not accepted as binding on them the recommendation of the Finance Commission regarding the grant of Rs. 25 crores. We have, as stated earlier, assumed that grants totalling Rs. 6·15 crores will be available from the Centre in the light of past experience. Had the Centre provided the grants recommended by the Finance Commission, we could have balanced our revenue Budget".

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this, whether the allotment recommended by the Finance Commission can be granted to the West Bengal Government so that their developmental projects are not held back.

Reference has already been made by previous speakers to the collection of income tax. So far as my experience in Calcutta goes, the income-tax officers are the cockpits of all corruption. All the big businessmen can exert their immense influence on these offices. It is due to this that arrears are accumulating. It is our experience in income tax courts that only those lawyers who have got good relations with the Income Tax Commissioner can earn huge amounts of money. They are the good lawyers of the income tax office. Therefore, some steps should be taken by the hon. Minister to see that this corruption is wiped out from the income tax offices. Because of these officers the arrears are increasing gradually from year to year.

18 hrs.

We have already introduced prize bonds. By introducing prize bonds a lot of black money is being brought out. I have no objection to that. But I would suggest that if our hon. Finance Minister wants to bring out the black money why should he not introduce also gold bonds, which was mentioned by somebody, so that the gold which is hoarded or supposed to be hoarded in huge quantities can also be brought out if the hoarders can get the assurance that they will get the gold after a certain time. To that extent our foreign exchange position will also be eased. I would request the Finance Minister to consider this point.

I would like to say something about Budget provisions and surrender matters. Every year we find that what is provided for in the Budget is not spent or utilised by the departments. This, of course, may be due to the submission of demands without any plans or changing the plans after the demand was granted. But what happens is this. If the money is surrendered, other projects may be held up for want of money; and the projects for which the money is allotted are not completed. So, before the money is given the plan should be submitted, so that it need not be surrendered ultimately.

It has also been complained by the States that they get the allotments from the Centre, the Central allocations, at the end of the financial year. Naturally, if they get the money by the end of January or February it is very difficult for them to spend it on any project. So the money has got to be surrendered, or the money is detained, which is also illegal. Or, it is not properly spent. Strict provisions should be made so that complete plans are submitted before any allocation of funds is made.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the film duty which has already been referred to. So far as I know in West Bengal about 80 per cent of the producers are men of ordinary means. The Finance Minister said that he should have the money, from whatever sources it may come But one thing has to be considered that 80 per cent of the producers directors invest money from ordinary sources or loans and otherwise. Naturally, they will be in great difficulties. They are the persons who are producing good films which are earning foreign exchange. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to see how this industry which is growing can be left free for future development.

Mr. Speaker: Shri C. K. Bhattacharya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur) *rose*

Mr. Speaker: I will call then Ch. Ranbir Singh and also Shri S. M. Banerjee. I want to make a small announcement. Is the House interested in sitting? I do not find it so. I am not extending the time. I have seen what interest the hon. Members are taking. I am not talking of the present company.

Members may now move their amendments to various Demands for Grants subject to their being otherwise admissible.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to Members tonight for their information.

Policy regarding invitation to foreign capital

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1." (1655)

Policy regarding repatriation of profits to foreign countries

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1." (1656)

Failure to take effective measures to arrest inflation

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (451)

Failure to arrest deterioration of the exchange value of the rupee

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (452)

Policy of issuing Treasury Bills and funding the same into long-term debt

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (453)

Policy of deficit financing of the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (454)

Failure to inflict proper punishment to tax evaders

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (657)

Failure to check tax evasion

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1658)

Need for reorganising Income Tax Department

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1659)

Need for reorientation of tax policy

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1660)

Implementation of recommendations of the Direct Tax Enquiry Committee

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1661)

Failure to collect arrears of taxes

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1662)

Failure to check increase in civil expenditure

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1663)

Failure to prepare a planned budget

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1664)

Failure to check closure of General Insurance Companies

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1665)

Need for effective control over General Insurance Companies

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1666)

Need for nationalisation of General Insurance Companies

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1667)

Need for nationalisation of Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1668)

Need for decentralisation of the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1695)

Policy pursued by L.I.C. for granting House-building Loans

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1696)

Investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1697)

Need for investing more money in public sector by the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1698)

Failure to popularise Janata Policy by L.I.C.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1699)

Need for evolving proper procedure regarding payment of premia by the policy-holders of L.I.C.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1700)

Need for more effective control by the Reserve Bank on the working of Banking Institutions

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1701)

Need for proper control by the Reserve Bank of India on loans granted by Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1702)

Need to stop giving of advances by Banks against foodgrains

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1704)

Need for utilising Banking profits in the Public Sector

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1705)

Failure to check upward trends of prices

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1706)

Need for proper control by the Reserve Bank on all kinds of advances by the banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1703)

Need to check begus insurance work in the Life Issurance Corporation

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1772)

Need to popularise Janata policy by the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1773)

Failure to stop giving of advances by Banks against foodgrains

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1774)

Need to check upward trends of prices

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1775)

Need for severe punishment for tax evaders

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1776)

Failure to check tax evasion

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1777)

Need for implementation of recommendations of the Direct Tax Enquiry Committee

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1778)

Failure to recover the arrears of taxes

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1779)

Need to check increase in civil expenditure

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 80." (1780)

Failure to re-organise the Income-tax Department

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1781)

Resignation from the L.I.C. Investment Board

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1782)

Irregularities in the investments by L.I.C.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1783)

Need for changing the Investment Policy of the L.I.C.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1784)

Payment of interim relief to the L.I.C. employees

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1785)

Need to increase the Agency Commission for L.I.C. Agents

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1786)

Need for starting of Provident Fund Scheme for L.I.C. Agents

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1787)

Need for grant of interest free loans to L.I.C. Agents for construction of Houses

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1788)

Demands of L.I.C. Agents of Madurai Division

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1789)

Policy regarding foreign loans

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1823)

Failure to check irregularities in Customs Department

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Customs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1824)

Failure to check smuggling of gold and watches

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Customs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1825)

Treatment by custom officials of the people residing on Goa border

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Customs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1826)

Treatment by custom officials of Indians returning from abroad

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Customs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1827)

Grants-in-aid to the Indian Institute of Public Administration

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 10,00,000." (1330)

Aid given to the Institute of Public Administration

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1378)

Functions of the Institute of Public Administration

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1379)

Expenditure on buildings by the Institute of Public Administration from the aid given

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced Rs. 100." (1380)

Undesirability of giving aids to institutions like the Institute of Public Administration through the Finance Ministry

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1381).

Need for proper control of aided institutions like the Institute of Public Administration

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1382)

Failure to recover pre-partition dues from Pakistan

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Pre-Partition payments' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1828)

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 16, 1960/Chaitra 27, 1882 (Saka).

[*Thursday, April 14, 1960/Chaitra 25, 1882 (Saka)*]

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1512	Re-organisation of Geological Survey of India	11697—98
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2083	Grants to Punjab Educational Institutions	11700—01
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2086	Funds for Education of girls in Orissa	11702—03
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2092	Foreigners over-staying in India	11706
2093	Primary education in NEFA and Tuensang area	11706—07
2094	Rockfeller Grants	11707
2095	Play-fields in Ambala Cantt.	11707
2096	Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme	11708
2097	Statue of Tagore	11708
2098	Translation of "Godan"	11708—09
2099	Aid to Litterateurs	11709
2100	Grants to cultural institutions in Madhya Pradesh	11709—10

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

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2102	Sports in Colleges in Andhra Pradesh	11710–11
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2104	Gold smuggling in Amritsar Distt.	11712
2105	Contract system in M.E.S.	11712
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2109	Agra fort.	11714
2110	Museums in Orissa	11714–15
2111	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	11715
2112	Construction of Buildings in Himachal Pradesh	11715–16
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2115	Retirement of N.C.O's	11718
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2118	Inland Water Transport, Andamans	11720
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2120	Social Welfare Centre	11721
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2122	South Indian Languages	11722–23
2123	Hindi Department	11723–24
2124	All India Liquor Permits	11724
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2127	Issue of certificates by the I.T.O. Patna	11725–26
2128	Liberalised pension rules	11727
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2131	Housing schemes for Scheduled Castes in Orissa	11728–29
2132	Gol Ghumaz of Bijapur	11729
2133	Indian Refineries Ltd., Gauhati	11729–30
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2141	Hindi Scholarships for foreign students	11734
2142	Panchayats in Tripura	11734–35
2143	High Schools in Tripura	11735
2144	Explosion in Delhi	11736
2145	Profit by Tea Companies	11736
2146	Delhi Central Jail	11737
2147	Practice firing in Jhansi	11737

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 11738

A copy of Notification No. S.-O. 814 dated the 2nd April, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, was laid on the Table under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to Eighty-ninth Report of Ministry of Rehabilitation—Western Zone were laid on the Table.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 11738

Eighty-ninth Report was presented.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE PRESENTED . 11738

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G.B. Pant) presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 11739—926

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1960/CHAITRA 27, 1882 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence and consideration of private Members' Bills.

GMGIPND—LS II—196 (Ai) LSD—28-3-60—950